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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The news from Petrograd shows that the Russian offensive from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier continues unchecked. The official statement declares that the Russian offensive "obtained fresh successes yesterday," the Austro-Hungarian armies continuing "to suffer enormous losses in prisoners alone." The struggle seems to have been specially intense in the neighborhood of Dubno, one of the fortresses of the Volhynian quadrilateral. Both fortress and town, Petrograd states, have been captured and the Russian forces "are on the enemy's heels."

The Italian statement makes it clear that the Italians have successfully launched a counter-offensive, and that the Austro-Hungarian drive in the South Tyrol region has been definitely checked.

The news from the other war theaters is unimportant. The position round Verdun remains practically unchanged, whilst London reports that on the Ypres salient no infantry actions have been recorded during the past 24 hours.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—Yesterday's German official statement says:

Western theater: On both sides of the Meuse there was violent artillery fighting. The booty announced yesterday from the fighting on the east bank of the river was further increased by three cannon and seven machine guns.

West of Markirch, a German patrol penetrated the French trenches and took one officer and 17 men prisoners.

Eastern theater: South of Krevo German reconnoitering detachments pushed forward into a Russian position. They destroyed the Russian works and brought back more than 100 Russians and one machine gun.

Balkan theater: There is nothing to report.

Sunday—The official statement of Saturday night says in stubborn fighting the French were driven out of several positions on a high ridge southwest of Ft. Douaumont in Chapitre wood and on Fumin ridge.

West of Ft. Vaux, Bavarian chasseurs and East Prussian infantry stormed a strong French field work, which fell into our hands with more than 500 men and 22 machine guns. The total number of

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HAMPSHIRE LOSS CAUSED BY MINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Saturday—The admiralty announces it has now been established that the H. M. S. Hampshire struck a mine about 8 p. m. on Monday last. The Hampshire, the statement continues, was accompanied by two destroyers until her captain was compelled to detach them about 7 p. m. because of the heavy seas. The statements of survivors indicate the ship sank within 10 minutes of the explosion. On the receipt of the news, destroyers and patrol vessels were dispatched to the scene and search parties in motor cars were sent along the coast. Four boats were seen to leave the ship.

In spite of these measures, the statement concludes, there can be no doubt that the boats were wrecked in the heavy seas on the lee shore and beyond the 12 survivors who reached shore on a raft all hope must be abandoned.

CZECH RADICALS CHIEF ARRESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The Matin learns that the Austrian government have arrested the head of the Czech Radicals, M. Klofatch, and four Radical deputies, MM. Choc, Vojna, Barival and Netolicky. The latest arrest is that of the Czech national poet, M. Machar, on the charge that his writings are seditious.

Spanish Ruler Intercedes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain, Monday—King Alfonso has instructed the Spanish ambassador at Vienna to intercede with the Emperor and Austrian government on behalf of the young Czech members of the Reichsrat sentenced to execution for high treason, namely, Dr. Kramarzh, Dr. Raschin and Dr. Vincene Serviaka and a clerk named Josef Zremazal.

ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday — The treasury announces that an additional income tax of 2s. in the £1 upon the income of securities which they are willing to purchase, applies only to the incomes which are assessable to the British income tax. Any income from foreign securities held in this country by persons resident abroad which is not assessable to the British income tax will be exempt from the additional duty.

PORTUGAL FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal, Monday — The clocks throughout Portugal will be advanced one hour as from 11 o'clock on the evening of the 17th.

ALLIES OCCUPY THASOS ISLAND, OFF GREEK COAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONICA, Greece, Monday—Thasos island, opposite Kavalla, was formally occupied on Thursday by Admiral Moerau on behalf of the Allies, a contingent of marines being landed. The Greek civil authorities have not been superseded.

Greek Steamers Detained

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MARSEILLES, France, Monday—Nine Greek steamers about to leave Marseilles for the Levant have been detained and other Greek steamers brought in.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS; FAILS TO GET SUPPORT

Ministry Defeated in Chamber on Vote of Confidence—Position of Supreme Command—Coalition Cabinet Demanded

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Monday—The Italian cabinet was defeated on Saturday on a vote of confidence by 197 votes to 158, this occurring during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on vote of account till July 31.

Sig. Salandra will today announce his resignation to Parliament.

The debate began with Sig. Salandra's statement, in which he declared Austria, taking advantage of the quiet on other fronts, had prepared a vigorous attack with numerous forces on the Italians in the Trentino wedge, the most vulnerable part of the front. In these circumstances came the first successes of the enemy's offensive, but better defenses would have arrested the Austrians for a longer period and further from the edge of the mountainous zone. A painful impression had been caused by the fact that the Austrians had succeeded in treading on a small but sacred portion of Italy.

Sig. Salandra then stated the invasion had been stopped and although the crisis was not over, Italy could calmly await the final result.

Sig. Pierolini, republican deputy fastened like other speakers on the reference to the ill-prepared defenses, the deputies maintaining Signor Salandra should not have discussed the question of military command.

Signor Salandra, however, explained he was not criticizing the supreme command, but expressing the supreme command's opinion. Official Socialist leaders, Signors Graziaddi and Turati, and the Radical deputy, Signor Alessio, all severely criticized the government, the latter also criticizing the supreme command. He added that they wanted a coalition cabinet of all parties, even those that did not desire war, now that the Austrians were on Italian territory. Signor Schanzer, Giolittian leader, also supported the demand for a national cabinet.

The hostile majority included 50 Gioliattians, 37 official Socialists, 35 Radicals, 25 Nationalists and members of the right, 20 Interventionist Socialists, 20 Constitutional Democrats and 10 Republicans.

ANNEXATION OF FIJI TO BE URGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia, Monday—Mr. Mahon, minister for external affairs, has received a communication from a resident in Fiji stating that a petition is to be submitted to the imperial government urging the annexation of the colony to Australia or New Zealand.

FRENCH LEADERS RETURN TO PARIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—M. Briand, General Joffre, General Roques, M. Denys Cochin and other visitors returned to Paris on Saturday.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Bachrach

President Richard C. Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

PREPAREDNESS PARADE STARTS THE CAMPAIGN

President Wilson Studying Hughes' Acceptance Statement and Preparing Planks for Platform for Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The campaign is on. The Hughes-Fairbanks ticket has been nominated and the Republican convention has adjourned; both candidates have accepted; Justice Hughes has resigned from the supreme court and is ready to devote himself "unreservedly to the campaign"; the President has accepted his resignation; Colonel Roosevelt, nominated by the Progressives, has declined to run. All these important events crowded, finally, into a few hours, and only the formality of nominating the Wilson-Marshall ticket by the Democrats at St. Louis Wednesday remains to complete the setting for the presidential contest that ends next November.

It was a busy, active, anxious Saturday in Washington, with interest divided between the White House and the home of Justice Hughes, a few moments' ride from the White House directly up the famous avenue of the presidents, restored by the present Democratic Congress to its old name, "Sixteenth street."

Government officials tarried in their offices until late in the afternoon awaiting returns. The President delayed his usual afternoon outing until after 5 o'clock. The nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Progressives pleased the Democrats but the later news that he would not accept was not so welcome.

After taking Sunday to think it over and talk it over, leaders in both parties are expected to begin aggressive moves today. Headquarters are organized and ready to launch their publicity efforts.

The program of events in the Capitol is not without political bearing. The House has saved the fortifications appropriation bill for discussion this week and a gigantic preparedness parade in which the President will march afoot and for which he has declared a legal holiday and closed all government departmental offices, is scheduled for Wednesday, Flag day—the day of the

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PRESIDENT TO NAME JUDGE FOR SUPREME BENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson already has begun consideration of naming a successor for Charles E. Hughes of the supreme court, it was learned at the White House today.

In fact, it was said, with a touch of humor, that he has had the matter under consideration for some time past. His recent canvass of the field, resulting in the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the court, leaves the matter fresh in his thought, so it probably will not take him as long to reach his decision as if he had to study the situation anew.

Today being the last meeting of the supreme court before the summer recess, it will be impossible for Mr. Hughes' successor to qualify before the October term, though his name may be sent to the Senate for approval at any time. No names were mentioned at the White House today as possibilities for the nomination.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT AS THEY GATHER

Indications of Reunited Republican Party Said to Bring No Doubt That They Will Be Able to Reelect Mr. Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With no "favorite son" contest, two conventions attraction or other feature to distract their attention, the Democrats are assembling to renominate President Wilson. This city, which still takes much satisfaction from its distinction of having once entertained the Prince of Wales, has opened wide its hospitality to the Democratic hosts. Possibly when the marching clubs and bands begin to come there will be more show of the convention aspect. Just now those on the ground are thinking more of what has been done at Chicago than of what will be done in St. Louis. It is realized that the Democratic party in this campaign probably will have to stand on its own feet and make its way unassisted by another schism of a serious character in the opposition. So far as can be discerned, however, the fact of a possibly reunited Republican party has not served to bring any doubt. The Democrats have a genuine belief that they will reelect Mr. Wilson. At the same time they realize they must present in their platform bids for popular favor that will fully come up to or surpass the Republican document. They are making much of President Wilson's success in keeping the country out of the war. It is considered that his accomplishment along this line will be the main slogan not only in the convention, but in the campaign.

There has been some talk that the President, in order to meet the opposition's revived situation, will go to some length in order to seek a way to offer mediation to the belligerents of Europe. As a matter of fact, it is known that he is giving much thought to that sub-

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TECH PROGRAM OF CELEBRATION NOW UNDER WAY

Formal Exercises Mark Laying of Cornerstone of the Walker Memorial—Water Festival in Charles River Basin Is Opened

TODAY'S TECH PROGRAM

Registration of recent arrivals at Copley-Plaza hotel.

10:50 A. M.

Farewell to Rogers building. James P. Munroe, orator.

12 M.

Fraternity luncheons at chapter houses.

2 P. M.

Laying corner stone of Walker Memorial. March from new buildings to site of Walker Memorial escorted by M. I. T. battalion. Address by President Richard C. Maclaurin. Presentation by Prof. C. E. A. Winslow '98 of Yale University. Response by E. P. Brooks, president junior class.

2:30 TO 5:30 P. M.

Inspection of new buildings and exhibit. Program of events in Charles river basin, which include motor and patrol boats in action, battleships under way, hydroaeroplane and biplane exhibits, yacht and boat races and flight of war balloon.

6 P. M.

Class dinners.

7 TO 10:30 P. M.

Dinner for women at Copley-Plaza under auspices of M. I. T. Women's Association. An escort committee will accompany women to celebration at Rogers building at 10:30.

8 P. M.

Public performance of the masque and pageant in great court of new buildings.

8 P. M.

Social at Boston City Club.

10:30 P. M.

Undergraduates, with band, escort alumni to Rogers building. Decorations and special lighting.

With the laying of the corner stone of the Walker Memorial as the first important event of the afternoon the thousands of Tech alumni and undergraduates who are gathered in Boston from all over the world were well on their way with the greatest commencement program the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has ever undertaken, marking the opening of a fresh page in the history of one of the state's most famous institutions and advertising broadcast that it is about to move into the handsome new structures on the Cambridge side of the Charles river basin that are to comprise its future home.

Following the arrival of a large contingent of Tech alumni on the steamer Bunker Hill this morning, augmenting the hundreds which have been flocking into Boston from all parts of the country since Saturday, farewell was said to the old buildings on the Boston side of the Charles by undergraduates and alumni.

Not only are Tech undergraduates, alumni and faculty to participate in the festivities of the week, but the general public is to have ample opportunity to join in the general celebration of the opening of the splendid new buildings. Coincident with events of particular interest to Tech men today are the maneuvers of war craft, the flight of aeroplanes, the racing of boats and canoes and other spectacles of interest to the public in the basin, all of which will be reviewed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

The number of alumni in Boston for the past week has been increased by two big groups from other parts of the country, 1000 graduates having arrived last night after a four days' run from Buffalo in 200 automobiles.

Rogers Building Farewell

This morning formal leave was taken of Rogers, a building which for 50 years has been the administrative cen-

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ARGENTINA ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Hipolito Irigoyen was chosen President of the Argentine Republic today by the electoral college, being the first radical ever to reach an Argentine presidency. Pelagia Luna was chosen Vice-President. The election follows the bitterest political struggle in the history of the Argentine.

NEW ZEALAND FOR COMPULSION PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Monday—The House of Representatives has passed the compulsion bill by 44 votes to 4, the members thereafter singing the national anthem.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR TSAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—The President of the French republic has sent warm congratulations to the Tsar on the great victories of the Russian army, the Tsar replying.

W. M. HUGHES HONORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

OXFORD, England, Monday—The degree of doctor of civil law honoris causa was conferred Saturday on W. M. Hughes, prime minister of Australia.

INDEPENDENT OIL JOBBERS QUESTIONED

Representatives of Oil Companies Before Federal Trade Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representatives of oil companies were given a hearing before the federal trade commission today. Facts gathered by the commission for its report on the gasoline problem, soon to be given out, were verified by questions put to these men. The independent oil jobbers were questioned first as to the purpose and workings of their associations.

R. L. Welsh said these associations consisted of jobbers, independent of each other and of the Standard Oil Company, brought together to promote efficiency and to assist each other in the conduct of the business.

In answer to a question put to E. E. Grant, another oil jobber, as to whether any of the Standard Oil companies were members of his association, he said not that he knew of.

Mr. Welsh said that since September of 1915 it was nearly impossible to buy gasoline in the middle West and sell it immediately at a profit. No one offered to tell the commission what a fair and reasonable profit would be.

One of the jobbers told the commission that the expense of the business consists of commissions, office expense, auditor's expense, selling expense, shrinkage, taxes, interest on money borrowed and insurance. These costs, he said, fluctuate to a considerable extent at times.

Marketing cost of a gallon of gasoline was given as being from 1.50 cents to 2.25 cents. This, the commission was informed, did not include overhead charges. Three cents was given as a fair and reasonable profit for the jobber on a gallon of gasoline. These jobbers were asked if they had ever attempted to purchase gasoline from any of the Standard Oil companies.

All but two answered that it had not been possible to get it from them. One said that if he had been able to get it when he had tried late in 1915 at the price it was selling at them, he would have been able to have made a good profit from it.

ANTI-AMERICAN ACTS IN MEXICO FAST INCREASING

State Department Indicates That New Course of Action May Result From Demonstrations in Northern District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing today volunteered the statement that the situation in northern Mexico is not improving, but that on the contrary the anti-American demonstrations are rapidly growing worse.

The fact that the secretary volunteered the information is regarded as significant, possibly paving the way for a new course of action by this government. Ordinarily such information as newspaper men are able to obtain from the secretary is elicited after detailed questioning. In answer to one question today the secretary amplified his statement by saying that in some instances the uprisings were either brought about with the connivance, or rather indifference, of the Carranzista authorities, military and civil, though in most cases the authorities attempt to suppress the demonstrations.

The information comes from the consuls and it is regarded inadvisable to make known just where the disturbances have occurred, in order to protect the consul in that locality. The state department will take the matter up with General Carranza, Mr. Lansing said.

The note which is being prepared as a reply to General Carranzas' demand for the withdrawal of American troops has not yet gone forward. Further than this the secretary would not comment on the note. The department has no official information of the Laredo raid by Mexican bandits.

IRISH COURT MARTIAL TRIAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland, Monday — The court martial finding is that Capt. J. C. Bowan Coulhurst, third battalion Irish rifles, is guilty in the case of the shooting of Sheehy Skeffington, Thomas Dickson and Patrick McIntyre and that he was insane when he committed the act.

GERMAN CASUALTIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The press bureau announces the total German official casualties to the end of May number 2,924,586, including corrections. The German losses during May, exclusive of corrections, numbered 102,507. These figures do not include naval or colonial casualties, but include the total of 146,665 prisoners and 191,857 missing.

PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTIONS

Conference of Irish Parliamentarians Hears of Scheme Devised by Mr. Lloyd George to Solve Home Rule Problem

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland, Monday—At a conference of Irish parliamentary representatives on Saturday, John Redmond, who presided, outlined Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for the Irish settlement. These proposals were: First, to bring the home rule act into immediate operation. Second, to introduce immediately an amending bill as a strictly war emergency act to cover only the war period and a short specified interval thereafter. Third, the Irish members, during that period, to remain at Westminster in full numbers. Fourth, during the emergency period, six Ulster counties to be left under the imperial government. Fifth, immediately after the war, an imperial conference to consider the future government of the empire, including the government of Ireland. Sixth, following this conference, and during the interval provided for by the war emergency act, a permanent settlement of all great outstanding problems such as the permanent position of the six excluded counties.

The question of finance and other problems which cannot be dealt with during the war to be proceeded with.

An official report of the meeting says Mr. Redmond stated Mr. Asquith returned from his recent visit to Ireland convinced that the system known as "castle government" had completely broken down and he had made no attempt to set it up again by the appointment of a lord lieutenant or chief secretary. The prime minister, it is further known, Mr. Redmond said, is convinced that the only alternative to a long period of military government, coercion and chaos is the early creation of the Irish government.

At the first cabinet meeting after the prime minister returned, Mr. Lloyd George was asked by his colleagues to undertake the task of endeavoring to settle the Irish question immediately on the basis of agreement. The British press of all parties, almost without exception, urged the necessity of settlement and wished Mr. Lloyd George Godspeed in his task. Mr. Lloyd George lost no time in commencing his inquiries.

There are one or two things, Mr. Redmond continued, which I wish to make perfectly plain. There has been no conference between the opposing parties. No proposals have been made by us or Sir Edward Carson and his friends, and, consequently, there has been no agreement entered into by anyone. Mr. Lloyd George, after seeing and consulting all parties in Ireland, has formulated on his own responsibility proposals which we may fairly regard as the government's proposals and neither Sir Edward nor the leaders of the Irish party have agreed to do anything more than submit proposals to their supporters. In a few days I hope arrangements will be completed for holding a conference of Nationalist representatives of Ulster, at which the proposals will be submitted, and, if they approve, steps will be taken to consult the Nationalists of the southern provinces.

Mr. Redmond then outlined Mr. Lloyd George's proposals and added he did not seek a decision at the moment, but later on full opportunity would be afforded the party to deal with the whole question.

Resolutions were passed, first protesting earnestly against the continuance of martial law in Ireland, for which, in view of the present peaceful state of the country no reasonable cause, it was maintained, could be established, declaring the continued suspension of ordinary law had become a grave source of public discontent and demanding the abrogation of military rule and the treatment as prisoners of war of prisoners connected with the rising; second, a resolution drew attention to the resolution passed at the last meeting demanding that the personnel of any commission inquiring into the Irish situation must be satisfactory as to its impartiality and capacity to conduct an inquiry effectively and without favor and that the terms of reference must allow a full investigation of the circumstances leading up to the arming of large sections of the people in Ireland and so forth; while a third resolution declared despite the resolution mentioned, neither the personnel nor terms of reference of the commission were such as to command the confidence of the Irish people, while selections of witnesses and the general method of conducting the inquiry had been such as to deprive the findings of all authority.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday says:

East Africa: The Pangani river has been bridged at Mikotsheni. Further progress has been made in the Usambara district. Mazinde has been reached and the Mombo station has been captured. Myalamo has been occupied. Major-General Van de Venter is engaging the Germans east of Kondoa Irangi.

On the Nyasaland border we captured a field gun and booty in the Proto mountains and occupied Bismarckburg.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

COMMENT REVIVES IN GERMANY ON ASIATIC CAMPAIGN

Critics Discuss the Surrender at Kut-el-Amara and Importance of the Persian Operations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The British surrender at Kut-el-Amara revived comment on the Asiatic campaign as a whole. The latter was a subject on which the military critics had not been very communicative previously. When Trebizond fell much the same arguments were used as appeared in the entente press a year ago at the time of the Russian retreat. The Russians, it was admitted, had scored a success which was, however, moral rather than military. Trebizond was only a place after all, although it was important as being the only port in that region, but the Turkish armies remained intact, and so long as that was so the decisive battle still remained to be fought. Meanwhile it was constantly pointed out that the holding of the Russian communications in the rear must be getting a matter of serious difficulty, and it was not until afterwards that it was admitted that a Russian advance to the relief of General Townshend was within the bounds of possibility.

The news of the British surrender was, of course, welcomed with enthusiasm, and prominence was given to the various details sent through from Constantinople. Among these there was a statement to the effect that the Turks had originally been taken by surprise by the Mesopotamian campaign, but that after receiving reenforcements they lured the British on to the main Bagdad positions so as to exhaust them. It was further denied that the latter were eventually compelled to fall back on Kut for lack of water. General Townshend, it was declared, was nowhere able to make a stand, and had to abandon all his heavy material, including guns and ships full of provisions, in the course of the retreat. With regard to the closing stages of the siege, the Turkish report stated that General Townshend made two preliminary offers before surrendering unconditionally. The first was that Kut-el-Amara should be given up and he and his army allowed to depart, the second that he would leave behind all his guns and 1,000,000 pounds sterling. Prominence was given to the fact that this latter treasure was subsequently included in the booty captured.

One of the outstanding features of the German press comment was the overwhelming criticism of British tactics. Major Moraht of the Berliner Tageblatt remarked that he and his colleagues felt justified, in view of the latest development, in giving freer rein to their criticism than had formerly been possible. He himself, after enumerating the various mistakes of which the British press had complained, wrote: All that is correct, but the greatest mistake lay in the treatment of important operations as if they were sporting matters. The thrust made with General Townshend's advance division at Bagdad can only have been calculated very superficially indeed, and the defeat it suffered at Ctesiphon was a testimony to the fact that the leader of an army must recognize the responsibility that that office entails. The Townshend expedition would have been more in place in the Sudan, where perhaps it might have been successful against half-clothed savages armed with spears and shields. Against the Turkish army of today it was a hopeless undertaking. The bravery of individual English and East Indian soldiers must nevertheless be recognized, but taken as a whole the Townshend expedition could be nothing but a huge failure when confronted with a von der Goltz.

Another point universally insisted on was that the surrender would seriously impair English prestige throughout Asia and northern Africa, and serious results were predicted, especially in India. Meanwhile the Frankfurter Zeitung, which discussed in detail its strategic bearing, considered that it "marked the conclusion of a whole series of operations and the beginning of a new strategic situation." It would now devolve upon the British, it considered, to prevent an attack on Basra, though it was impossible to say at the moment to what extent a great offensive in that direction would fit in with the Turkish plans. Field Marshal von der Goltz's successor was faced, in fact, with "the extraordinarily interesting question" as to whether he would make Mesopotamia or western Persia the principal field of operations. In any case, the Frankfort paper remarked elsewhere, the great idea conceived by the British of establishing land communications between Egypt and India by way of Syria could now be regarded as having been wrecked, and considerable Turkish forces had been set at liberty. They might, perhaps, be used to drive the British altogether out of Irak, but perhaps it would be better to leave them with an expedition on their hands that devoured great forces, and to pay more attention to the Russians in Persia.

The Russian operations in this region, the Frankfurter Zeitung admitted, constituted "a certain menace," but it was now certain for one thing that they had come too late to relieve the situation in Mesopotamia, and in view of the altered circumstances the Russians would perhaps not be so anxious to push on, particularly as the lowering of British prestige would render the population of the districts through which their rear communications ran more difficult to deal with. Besides the German paper was not so sure that the Russians had been so very anxious to reach the British, or that they were altogether sorry to hear of the latter's fate. The Russian operations in Persia were dictated almost exclusively, it considered, by political considerations; namely, by a desire to establish a military hold on the Russian sphere of interests and to extend that sphere as far south as possible. At the same time, it insisted, however friendly the relations between them might be, the political interests of Russia and Great Britain in Persia could not but clash. The importance for Russia of all acquisitions in Persia, it wrote, will only be limited so long as she has no harbor on the Persian gulf or on the Gulf of Oman at her disposal. Should she realize this natural ambition, however, she would have thrust an unendurable wedge into the great English project of uninterrupted land communication with India, and would threaten England's sole supremacy in the Persian gulf. This purely political point of view, the Frankfurter Zeitung added, exercises so great an influence on the strategic situation that it seems well to regard it as the foundation for the further strategic developments that are to be looked for in Persia.

Some two weeks later the same paper found it necessary to record that the Russian operations in Persia had made "very energetic progress" since its last report. It is not yet possible to tell, it remarked, whether this movement is of a defensive character, or whether the Russians mean to persist with the offensive against Bagdad, despite Kut-el-Amara. The latter intention seems the more probable of the two as the British still appear to have remained east of Kut. For the Turks this would necessitate an operation on the inner line, demanding the assumption of the offensive against one of the two opponents. As to this and the position in Armenia, which is rapidly developing, the immediate future will bring us enlightenment.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FALL OF TREBIZOND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—General Chérif Pacha has contributed an article to Le Matin on the significance of the fall of Trebizond. Following so closely on that of Erzerum, he says, Young Turkey may find in it a grave indication that the war which it has so untowardly provoked is not going to turn out to its advantage. He recalls the fact that from Marseilles, where he was at the moment, he protested against the action of the two warships whose raid on Sebastopol signalized the beginning of Turkish hostilities, and that he then stated all the advantages which Turkey would gain by remaining neutral. Unfortunately, he continues, the Committee of Union and Progress did not see eye to eye with the diplomatists; and events have proved once more that in addition to their blindness they lacked political sense. The fall of Erzerum was concealed from the people; but the news of the fall of Trebizond has quickly penetrated even to Constantinople, and the people have been disillusioned. The historians of the future will want to know, Chérif Pacha thinks, whether in the actual war it was Germany that deceived the Young Turks or the Young Turks that deceived Germany. The fact is, he maintains, that both played a game of trickery, with the intention of deriving from the alliance as much profit as possible; the Germans for their country, the Young Turks for personal ends. He considers it an open question which is the more infamous, but points out that the penalty for the ill-advised action of the Young Turks will fall on the Ottoman Empire and its people. Had they not drained the treasury of the Committee of a great part of the loans which had been raised since its inception, Erzerum would have been provided with a defensive organization which would have made impossible the fall of that strong place, whose natural position gave it such great strategical importance. Erzerum having fallen, the fall of Trebizond was fatal. Commenting on the fall of Kut-el-Amara, the writer characterizes it as simply an episode in the British operations in Mesopotamia, on which the Young Turks have no occasion to indulge in extravagant congratulation. He commends the bravery of General Townshend and emphasizes the fact that Turkey—"I mean the real Turkey"—cannot be at war with France and England, her traditional friends. "To them we must always be grateful," he continues, "and we must hope that they will pardon in this war the conduct of a band of men whose actions may be best described as those of birds of prey." Chérif Pacha considers that whatever may be the fate of her armies in the battle that is coming, and in the final results of this world-war, Turkey will have everything to lose and nothing to gain by her intervention between the belligerents. If she had remained neutral, he says, she would today have been enabled to play a much more important part than that of Rumania, concerning whose "beneficent neutrality" the powers are disputing, and at the end of this war—unique in the annals of humanity—she would have been able to reap the fruit of wisdom. By refraining from interference in this conflict she would have retrieved, at least in part, the losses which she sustained in the disastrous wars of 1912. Concluding, Chérif Pacha declares that the neutrality of Turkey would have saved the Allies a year of war, and foresees that when the day of reckoning comes at the close of hostilities "the real Turkey" will be justified in treating Talaat Bey, the leading member of the Committee of Union and Progress, as one who has sacrificed the interests of his country and has been "opposed not only to Turkey but to civilization."

DECLARATION BY M. POINCARE ON PEACE PROPOSALS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The two speeches delivered at Nancy by the President of the Republic on the occasion of the conferring of the Legion of Honor on M. Simon, the mayor, and M. Jambois, a municipal councilor, for gallant conduct during the bombardment of Nancy, are of unusual importance, and may be taken as the French official reply to the statements of Germany to the effect that the latter had offered peace to France.

It will be remembered that a statement as to this was made in the Reichstag by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, and that the note of May 4, addressed by Germany to the United States, contained the phrase that the German government, conscious of the power of Germany, had twice announced to the world during the last few months that she was ready to make peace on such a basis as would safeguard the vital interests of Germany, and that consequently it was not the fault of Germany that peace was not now enjoyed by the countries of Europe. M. Poincaré's formal reply, as the official head of the government, to Germany's reference to peace was that France did not intend to expose her sons to the dangers of fresh aggression. The Central Powers, he continued, haunted by remorse at having unchained the war, and terrified by the indignation and hatred which they had aroused in the human race, were today trying to make the world believe that the Allies alone were responsible for the prolongation of hostilities. No one, however, was misled by this clumsy mockery.

Peace had not been offered to France by her enemies, either directly or indirectly. She did not as a matter of fact wish, the President said, that they should offer her peace, but that they should ask her for it. France did not wish to accept their conditions, but to impose hers. The Allies did not wish a peace which would leave Imperial Germany free to recommence the war and would hold over Europe an eternal menace. They would insist upon a peace whose equilibrium and stability should be fully guaranteed by reestablished justice. France would fight until this peace had been assured her, and until her enemies admitted that they were vanquished.

In an earlier speech at the Hotel de Ville President Poincaré pointed out that previous to the German aggression, Lorraine, despite the fact that she was a dismembered province, was more firmly attached to peace than any other region of France. She would, he said, have condemned as a crime against humanity any aggressive gesture or imprudent word, but her hope of peace did not prevent her being ready to support, if need were, all the calamities and the suffering of invasion. Nancy, the ancient capital of Lorraine, had given an example of bravery and coolness. France had heard the voice of Nancy and her captive or martyred sisters, and the whole of the country had replied that Nancy could count upon France taking no rest until victory was won. By the heroes of the Marne, the Yser and Verdun, she pledged herself to bring about their deliverance. President Poincaré's declarations represent, it is said, not only the established sentiments of the whole of France, but of all the powers who have part in the Entente.

FUTURE OF BRITISH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Dealing before the Institution of Electrical Engineers with the problem of coordinating the control of electricity supply in this country, so as to extend and cheapen it, Ernest T. Williams urged that the time had now arrived when they must think of the supply industry, not as a large number of independent detached schemes having separate areas, but for the country as a whole. If the policy of centralizing the generating plants in larger power stations had been economically sound, even though this involved transformation losses and additional mains, then why should they hesitate in taking the next logical step of considering the eventual replacement of the large number of small, costly, comparatively inefficient electric supply stations by a few modern interconnected power stations for dealing with the electricity supply of the country as a whole?

It is desirable, Mr. Williams added, for the highest success of the scheme as a whole, that the control shall be coordinated by a central body directly responsible to Parliament. This central body, while it should not be a government department, must have all the weight of government authority and be able to authorize or raise big loans on government security at low rates of interest. Such a body could be designated the electricity board, and by it could be controlled the whole of the electricity supply problems of the United Kingdom.

In order to consider more clearly what the composition and scope of such a board would be, the whole country of Great Britain might be regarded as six sections, viz., the southeast, including London, the southwest, the midland, the northeast, the northwest and Scotland. An electrical engineer manager would be appointed for each district, where he would reside in a central position. On him would devolve primarily the responsibility of seeing that the best interests of the electricity supply for the public good were being developed and maintained, and in him would be coordinated the various electrical interests of the district and the management of such portion of the electricity supply as might be directly handled by the electricity board. The board would have legal, accounting, financial and parliamentary departments, and the heads of these, with the managers and two other members, would represent an efficient and responsible body of high permanent officials and recognized experts. The president should be a paid official expected to devote most of his time and interests to the work of the board, and the organization would be centralized in a permanent secretary under the president.

When stations under municipal control reached the limit of their capacity, or desired to replace their obsolete plant, they would require to obtain the board's authority for the expenditure. It would then be for the board to decide in each case whether the interests of the district and of the electricity supply of the country as a whole would best be served by allowing such additional plant to be purchased by the corporation and installed in the generating stations, or whether it would be better for the additional load to be supplied in bulk from a bulk network.

Thus in the future there would be a number of very large stations, mostly owned by and worked under the board. A number of the stations would probably be arranged for running on gas-fired boilers, with modern plant for the recovery of the by-products of the fuel. The main distributing network should be the property of the board, and the subsidiary network might belong to the board or to the existing undertakers, according to circumstances; thus the power companies and large municipal undertakings might supply current on their own mains, taking the supply from their own stations, from the board's network, or from both. The last step in supplying current to the small and medium consumer—the transformation and distribution of electricity in detail—is on the whole being efficiently carried out by the present undertakings, and apart from removing a few anomalies and arranging for developments to be on lines tending to greater uniformity throughout the country, present arrangements would not be interfered with.

BUTTER PROBLEM IN GLASGOW DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Thomas Clement, convener of the provision trade section, spoke of the proposal made by the Russian government to prohibit exports of butter made in that country. This decision had been arrived at as a result of speculation among Scandinavian firms, which had raised the price of butter beyond that which the Russians—who had to feed an army of about 15,000,000, besides refugees—could afford to pay for it for their own use. This was a serious matter for Great Britain, as in pre-war times the Russian supplies amounted to 40,000,000 tons a year, representing about 20 per cent of Britain's total import of butter. Several Chambers of Commerce had approached the Foreign Office on the subject. The provision trade had asked the Russian government to relax the rules so far as Great Britain was concerned, and to allow British importers to get supplies on the same basis as regards price as that paid by the Russian government for their supplies. The Foreign Office had communicated by cable with the British ambassador at Petrograd, and the British Chamber of Commerce there had also taken up the matter.

A letter was read by Mr. Sam Mavor, stating that the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association had taken the initiative in organizing meetings of engineers and engineering manufacturers in the chief industrial centers, in the hope of winning the cooperation of technical institutions and commercial organizations for purposes of vital public importance. It was hoped that an impression would be made on the public with regard to the permanent indispensability of the engineering industry from the point of view of national security in the future, and that they would realize the necessity of discussing questions of national policy in regard to (a) some measure of government support to the industry, (b) its better commercial organization by collective effort on the part of manufacturers and engineers, (c) the closer alliance between natural science and industrial production, (d) patriotic preference throughout the empire in purchasing British manufactures. A meeting on the same subject will also be held in the near future in Glasgow. A point to be there emphasized is the necessity for a ministry of commerce. The Chamber of Commerce wished to associate itself with this important movement.

A letter was read from the Glasgow school board, asking the chamber to appoint a small committee to cooperate with the school board and the West of Scotland Commercial College in the arrangement of courses of study in general, and commercial subjects of various grades, for which certificates would be issued which might be accepted by employers as evidence of the educational qualifications of persons in their employment. The chairman, J. W. Murray, said that both he and the advisory committee were of opinion that this proposal should have their whole-hearted support.

Another interesting proposal, made by a local firm, was that during the war firms should remit accounts by check, by post, instead of paying by cash on check over the counter, thus saving the time of clerks sent out to collect accounts payable on cash days.

The chamber also discussed the problem of how women could best be drafted into industry.

Fifty new members have lately joined the chamber, which hopes soon to reach a membership of 2000.

M. CLEMENCEAU TELLS OF HIS VISIT TO FRONT

Impressions Gained of Absolute Confidence in Victory—Need for Citizen Support Shown

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Much importance is being attached to a recent article by M. Clemenceau, published immediately on his return from an inspection of the whole of the battle front, from the Pas de Calais to the Swiss frontier. Traveling night and day for nearly a week, M. Clemenceau went over about 2000 kilometers of the line. He is apparently fully satisfied with his visit and, for the first time during these 22 months of war, he has been able to obtain really free access to all that he wished to investigate. He has, he says, seen everything, taken note of all, and not only been able to ask all the questions he wished of both chiefs and soldiers, but has received the fullest and freest answers in return.

France has arrived, M. Clemenceau says, at a point when she can no longer hide, under the cover of the necessity of military secrets, a variety of important, specific facts, for though there is a time to be silent, there is also a time to speak. After giving some details of his journey, M. Clemenceau says that the general impression drawn from his visit is not one to cause the public any anxiety. On the contrary, he has brought back an impression of absolute confidence in final victory, provided that certain questions of organization are not merely talked about, but actually put into operation.

Although he had questioned the soldiers who came from Verdun, although at Verdun itself he had seen them at work under a cannonade the like of which had never been heard before, and although he had followed up to their furthest retreats of mud, stones and débris, the detachments lost in the inconceivable overturning of the ground produced by the great German shells, he had come across only absolutely stanch and immovable men firm in their unshakable assurance. He felt impelled to tell the country of some of the things he had seen and heard, because facts were always more eloquent than phrases and because words that came straight from the tongues of heroes, who did not know that they were such, gave the greatest action a value that nothing else could give. Perhaps this time he had penetrated the thoughts of the soldiers more than ever before, because freedom of language had been fully allowed them both in the presence of their chief and in private conversation. As a matter of fact, M. Clemenceau said he did not hear a single word that could not have been repeated before the officers or before the general himself. The same tale was everywhere—the work in the trenches, no less than the actual fighting, the wife and children, the anticipation of the return home. But nothing was to be taken into account until after the great work of the war should be finished. Some fellows complained of certain marches, the necessity of which they could not gather since they were brought back after a few days to the place they had left. Weary they often were, but this never interfered with their willing service. Grumbling there was because there was an occasion provided for it, but numbers of men who might well have pleaded unfitness were at their post by their own request. One of the captains said that when it was time to start for the trenches there was never a single man found to stay behind, though during his period in cantonment, a crowd of men were in hospitals. No one was willing to leave to his comrades a surplus of work. All this was told by the officers in the simplest and quietest manner, as if this supreme abnegation of self needed no word of praise. There was the highest spirit of fellowship from man to man, from private to chief and from chief to private, and there was no punishment anywhere. The natural spirit of chaff was very much to the fore, for the very complaints which he solicited were treated as the occasion for merriment.

Underneath all, one felt the unanimous decision that they were determined to see it through to the end; that there was in fact nothing else to be done. The simple words "il le faut" were on every tongue. They stood for the "Dieu le veut" of this great and last crusade of civilization against barbarism. It was this watchword he had brought back from the trenches, the supreme word of those who were in the midst of the combat for the greatest country that was ever given to man to construct in view of humanity's highest needs. "Il le faut" was the watchword of those who gave their lives, of the soldier and of his chief also, and in the modesty with which they fulfilled their rôle the lieutenants, captains and commanders were worthy to lead soldiers such as these. It was not from hearsay that he spoke, he had seen all this himself and had heard what each had to say of the other.

The fact that remained in M. Clemenceau's thoughts and from which he could not get away, because it was incontrovertible, was that a people that had produced soldiers such as these, capable of dealing with a collision of men and of things such as had never before been seen, must still hold in itself the capacity to produce a commanding force that was equally efficient and equally inspired. After three visits to the front, the latter of which had fully allowed him to judge for himself, with absolute independence, and guided solely by national interests, he could only say that the French army as a whole possessed chiefs who were worthy to command it, and capable of putting it in action, subject to the indispensable condition that they in turn were also under adequate command. The military qualities of the majority of them were no less than their civic virtues, which was saying a good deal. They had wisdom, ability and good will, and, since they were in absolute sympathy with their men, one might truly say that nothing was lacking in the great military machine, provided the organization carried out its purpose by perfect coordination and good will.

M. Clemenceau would not say more than this at the moment. He had come back from his very long journey with a very clear idea of what was lacking and what must be realized. At home, as at the front, there was a supreme duty to be fulfilled. The "il le faut" of the soldier must be our watchword also, he finally remarked. It has been forwarded to us by men who were under shell fire and whose action as soldiers must be fully supported by our action as citizens. Shame can only rest on those who fail to accept its meaning.

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Solf, German secretary of state for the colonies, recently delivered a lecture at Hamburg on "The Lessons of the World-War for Germany's Colonial Policy," which has been reported in all the papers.

All the reasons, he said, that had militated in favor of an active German colonial policy before the war still held good today, and had for the most part become even more imperative in consequence of the war. Fortunately, he proceeded, the present conflict had greatly quickened the comprehension of colonial questions even among the German working class, and he went on to depict what the consequences would be for Germany if the enemy should succeed in monopolizing the colonial sources of production; consequences that would extend not only to her industry and trade, and to that section of the population employed therein, but also to her agriculture. What I have said in this connection regarding industry and labor, he added, also applies to commerce and shipping. Hamburg's share in the total volume of trade with our colonies, which amounted annually to almost 300,000,000 marks before the war, and was steadily increasing, was 50 per cent. Hamburg vessels with a total tonnage of over 320,000 were in 1914 carrying on the trade with our African colonies and, based on that, with the rest of Africa.

Dr. Solf then went on to deal with the various objections raised to the pursuit of a German colonial policy, confining his remarks largely to the question as to whether a future German colonial empire could be defended or not. He took the opportunity to insist once more that it was the enemy who had carried the war into Africa, and had seriously compromised the prestige of the white race "to no purpose whatsoever;" also that Belgium had been compelled by England to open hostilities in that region.

In conclusion the minister examined the question as to whether a central European economic union, which included Turkey, could constitute a substitute for a German colonial empire, and argued that it could not do so, although he fully recognized the general value of such a union. Germany's most important opponent, he observed, derived great and undeniable advantages from her colonial possessions, and this and all other experiences of the war showed that a secure and peaceful development of Germany was unthinkable, unless she pursued an active colonial policy of her own.

TRANSFER OF KIEV SCHOOLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PETROGRAD, Russia—Representatives of the University of Kiev and of the high school for girls there, recently applied to General Broussilof, commander in chief of the armies of the south-east, requesting that these establishments might be allowed to return to Kiev from Saratof, where they were transferred at the time of the great Russian retreat. General Broussilof replied as follows: "The situation on our front is very strong. The army is provided with all it needs. The morale of the troops is excellent. The soldiers are eager to advance, and their commanders have difficulty in restraining them from making the attack before the right moment arrives. For reasons which you will readily understand, it is impossible to indicate this moment exactly. The position of the Allies is exceedingly favorable, and the enemy is showing signs of weakness in morale. As soon as circumstances permit, these establishments will be restored to Kiev without a moment's delay.

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ITALIAN PREMIER SPEAKS AT VENICE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—After a visit to the front Signor Salandra, the Italian premier, spent a day in Venice, arriving by motor launch. He was received in the municipal building by the chief authorities of the town, and Count Grimani, the syndic, delivered a short speech of welcome in the name of the citizens. In his reply Signor Salandra said that among all the towns of Italy Venice was certainly the one that had suffered most from the economic effects of the war. It was, therefore, but an act of justice on the part of the government to have arranged for compensation from the state reserves and the more favored regions to be given to those parts of the country most seriously affected, in order that equilibrium might be maintained, an element so necessary to national concord. The obligations of the state towards Venice would be performed, he promised, whether in the form of harbor works, or in some other way.

Signor Salandra further expressed his pleasure that the syndic in his speech should have stated that Venice was resolved in the future to rely more on her harbor and less on tourists, and recalled his own words uttered in Florence, where the loss of tourists was also felt: We hope that within two or three years there will be fewer hotels in Italy and more factories. Venice, he said, must rise upon her own strength, and although the beauty and artistic treasures of the town would always attract visitors, the Venetians must not be dependent upon them, and he expressed the hope that upon the resumption of commerce after the war, when Italy had obtained her rightful supremacy in the Adriatic, Venice would become even more flourishing and virile than formerly. Plans were being studied by the government, said Signor Salandra, with a view to helping all the municipalities of the Adriatic zone. Venice, he added, had faced circumstances bravely, and demonstrated fraternal solidarity, and, in proportion to the diminished resources of the town, had given generous support to civic charitable institutions. Venice must have faith in the government, he concluded, and the government also had faith in Venice, for while it was true that the government must help the country, it was also true that the government received strength from the country.

Later in the day Signor Salandra inspected different institutions giving aid in various ways to soldiers' families; he also visited the port, noting the work needed there, and a battleship, and then left Venice in an airship.

DEMAND FOR TRADE BOOKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Public Library Committee, Dr. Hew Morrison, the librarian, reported a falling off in the number of books for reference and home reading for the reason that many at the present moment have not much time for reading. On the other hand, those who seek books are moved by some new impulse or interest which manifests itself in a demand for books dealing with new trade and so forth. In these directions many old editions had been replaced.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

GERMAN PLANS FOR NAVIGATION ON RIVER DANUBE

Scheme to Convert River Into Great Water Route Laid Before International Conference

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—An international conference with representatives from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, is sitting in Vienna at the moment of writing to discuss the German plans for converting the Danube into a great water route, starting from the German town of Regensburg, passing through Germany, Austria-Hungary, touching Bulgaria's newly acquired regions on the bank of the Danube, and thence by Rumania and the Black sea to Constantinople. The water route forms a part of Germany's scheme for a central European customs union and would enable her to realize her aim of reaching the sea by way of the Balkans and Austria-Hungary. What this proposition means to Germany it is unnecessary to emphasize, for the fact advertises itself. The Danube is one of the most adaptable rivers for traffic in Europe, and a source of immense value to an industrial nation as regards the trade with the people of the Balkans and Turkey in Asia, as well as with the Russian ports on the Black sea. It presents a straight and uninterrupted route from the heart of Germany, or even from the German Baltic ports to the other end of the continent by way of the Rhine and the canals connecting it with the eastern German water routes. The question to be solved is whether the German plan of dominating the route is likely to be beneficial to the other countries concerned, or whether their industrial progress will be hampered by the opening of the Danube to a great central European power, which would ship its industrial products duty free to the eastern states and would return with raw products and materials, passing through countries dependent on cereals and raw products, such as Hungary and Rumania, for instance.

Germany realizes that by controlling the navigation on the Danube, and getting a free water route to the east, a route which is far cheaper than the railroad, besides being short and comparatively safe, she would be able to compete favorably with any of the industrial states in the world, and at the same time to cripple the industry of Austria, and to be largely independent of Hungarian products. Up to now the conditions of traffic on the Danube have been most unfavorable for the Germans, for first of all they had to pass through four countries; namely, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Rumania, and had to pay duty and navigation taxes at four different places, whilst their canal system did not admit of any great amount of imports and exports proceeding via the Danube, owing to the primitive state of the river in its higher reaches, and to the difficulties quoted above. During the war it was found that a great wastage was being incurred through the undeveloped state of river navigation in the upper reaches of the Danube, and it was decided to improve conditions and to make use of the great river of central and eastern Europe in this scheme for a customs union.

It cannot be said, that there is any opposition at all in Austria or Hungary in this connection; on the contrary these countries are quite satisfied to give all the assistance in their power to help the Germans to realize their plan, desirous only of reaping some of the benefits of the great trade that would ensue. And this is where trouble first began. The Austrians want the so-called Central Stelle, the great shipping center, to be established at Vienna. The Hungarians, on the other hand demanded that Budapest should be the chief port on the Danube. There have been conferences on the subject within the monarchy at Budapest and Vienna, during the past few months, and efforts had been made in Hungary to have the international conference on the subject held in her capitol. The Germans likewise favor Budapest as the central port, for it is situated midway on the route, the geographical position of the city is more favorable than that of Vienna, and also the river is much wider there. Nevertheless the Austrians were more awake to their opportunities and succeeded in arranging that the International conference should sit at Vienna. The Burgomaster of the city simply sent out invitations to the conference without discussing the subject, though the Hungarians, finding that they were again about to be taken advantage of, did all in their power to upset the arrangement.

This, however, is a minor point, and only serves to show up the incessant rivalry between the two states of the monarchy. The main point is, that the Germans are on the high road to gaining their water route to the east, and by allowing the Austrians and Hungarians to struggle among themselves for lesser advantages, they are meanwhile preparing the doom of both countries, as far as river navigation and trade with the Balkans and Turkey are concerned. There is no doubt that the Germans will reap the main benefits of the affair and they care very little whether Budapest or Vienna is the central port.

AUSTRALIAN SHELL MANUFACTURE

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia—An interesting announcement with regard to the quality of the steel manufactured in Australia for shell making was made recently by the minister for defense (Senator Pearce). In the course of a statement he said: The steel provided by the Broken-Hill Proprietary Company passes all the physical and chemical tests required by the imperial specifications, but on machining minute service markings are disclosed which the British government has decided will prevent the acceptance of any shell in which these markings appear. The Broken-Hill Company is endeavoring to overcome this defect in the steel in view of information that Canada is making shells of a higher caliber than we are. It is possible that the British government may desire Australia to assist in the manufacture of similar shells. These would be hydraulically pressed, and the steel produced in Australia should prove eminently suitable for their manufacture, as the surface marks which condemn the bored shell would be eliminated in process of forging. Inquiries are being made as to the extent to which engineering firms in the Commonwealth are equipped for manufacturing this class of shell.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

View of the Danube at Vienna, Austria

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN RUMANIA VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France — The military and financial position in Rumania, and some of the effects produced by her continued hesitation in regard to the war, are described in an interesting article from Bucharest published in a recent issue of Le Journal. It is stated that no other subject than the military situation has occupied the attention of the Rumanian Chamber for some weeks. M. Bratiano is described as a silent pilot who holds the helm of the ship of State, in the isolation secured by the legend, "It is forbidden to speak to the pilot." The supporters of M. Bratiano's policy of extreme caution argue that it is justified by the difficult and perilous situation of the country between the Bulgarian menace on the south and the Austrian menace on the west. A Rumanian officer is quoted as saying to the French correspondent, "If the Rumanian troops were a French army, isolated in the Orient, would your general-in-chief order them to quit a prudent defensive?" To this the answering argument of the advocates of intervention is that a unique occasion has arisen for oppressed Rumanians to throw off their yoke. They confidently affirm their assurance of the justice of their cause and they count on the support of the Allies for the realization of their aspirations. The hour is past they say, for diplomatic agreements, the time has come for military conventions. Diplomacy has prepared the way; now the generals must do their part.

Speaking of M. Bratiano and of his determination, easily understood by the other party, to obtain the best conditions possible for the country in the circumstances, they say, "He is a political usurer." It is remarked that the Chamber has voted a war budget of fr.115,000,000, apparently to be used for the expenses of mobilization, which have already reached fr.400,000,000. The increased war budget of last year provided heavy artillery and mountain artillery, the organization of motor services, and provided for the addition of supplementary batteries to some regiments of light artillery and the organization of an aviation corps. This year all the extra army credits are devoted to the addition of a fourth battalion to each of the eighty infantry regiments. More than 250,000 men are already mobilized for the protection of the frontier, and in the event of general mobilization this number would be at once augmented to 600,000. There would still remain in the country 400,000 men, trained but not armed, prepared to fill gaps at the front.

The financial conditions of the country are stated to be equally satisfactory.

GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN POSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—At the time that the German reply to the last American note was still hanging in the balance the Vorwärts published an article of considerable interest on "The United States During and After the War."

The United States, it declared, does not want to have the markets of the entente countries barred to them, which is only too comprehensible in view of their colossal exportation. The value of their exports rose from $800,000,000 in 1913 to $1,700,000,000 in 1915. This vast improvement of their balance sheet, due to the restriction of travel, the depreciation of European values, and the decline in the amount of savings sent home by emigrants has enabled the United States to liquidate their debts on a scale such as the world has never yet seen. In the place of a colonial debtor-state there has arisen a stronger country, eager for expansion, overstocked with capital, whose wealth is becoming overwhelming, the more so when compared with that of an impoverished Europe. The process of the conversion of the United States from a debtor into a creditor state is not yet completed, seeing that American obligations to Europe were valued at no less than $6,000,000,000 before the war. In the political realm, however, the unburdening of the United States and the burdening of Europe entail a fundamental change in the position and relations of all colonial countries, including Canada as well as the Argentine.

In Germany, the Vorwärts continued, the false belief prevails that the United States owe the splendid improvement in their economic position to their deliveries of arms and munitions to the entente. Cannon, machine guns, automobiles, shells, and so on certainly are an important feature of their export trade, but by no means the most important. Their importance rather consists in the fact that they are fostering the growth of a strong capitalistic arms industry. After the war the existence of the latter will serve as an impulse to the powerful imperialist movement in America to ally itself politically with the capitalists, who are on the lookout for foreign markets for manufactures and for likely places for the investment of capital, and are crowding out pacifist democracy of the old type, as represented, for example, by Bryan.

The American export trade, the German Socialist organ proceeded, consists chiefly of metals, petroleum, grain, cattle, and meat. For that reason the turn of the market has been general in the United States, for that reason their economic situation is sound, and for that reason it is not a few trust magnates alone, but the farmers also who have profited. If things are well with the latter, they are well with the country as a whole, for the United States contain a very strong agricultural element. The railways, so important to American economics reap little from the carriage of munitions and much from that of the harvest; the steel trust is making fabulous profits not on account of the delivery of armor plates but because the general and brilliant turn of the market has produced a general call for extension and the renewal of old material.

From this it follows that the economic upward trend in the United States will not be short-lived and that although a consequence of the war it will not cease with it. Once peace is restored the demand for cotton held in check artificially for the moment will break forth with a rush, with the result that the planters of the South will be the first to reap advantage from the new state of affairs. The price of grain, cattle, metals and manufactures will also remain far in advance of that of the previous time of peace, so long as European agriculture has not attained its previous productivity, European industries have not provided themselves with raw materials, and are not ready to compete on the world market. It is on this economic power, the Vorwärts concluded that the United States are relying in the present crisis. How the entente powers would rejoice, it added, if, the success of their arms being denied them, they became possessed of the most efficacious means of bringing pressure to bear on Germany, namely, the closing to her of the American market and of American products.

AUSTRALIAN PEARLING INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

PERTH, Western Australia—In June of last year the prime minister of the Commonwealth addressed a letter to the secretary of state for the colonies, through the governor-general, pointing out that, owing to the depression in the pearling industry in Australia, caused by the closure of the usual markets consequent on the war, pearlers were anxious to ascertain whether new markets were available for the disposal of shell. The imperial government was asked to institute inquiries through the British consular offices in the United States, Brazil, Chile and Argentina. The results of these inquiries have now been communicated to the Commonwealth government in a dispatch from the colonial office, and copies have been made available to the state government.

The South American reports show that there is no demand in Brazil, Argentina, or Chile for unmanufactured pearl shell. Regarding the position in the United States, the British consul-general at New York reports under date Dec. 23, 1915: I am given to understand that there are about 200 firms in this country engaged in the manufacture af buttons, revolver handles, manicure sets, etc., and that the necessary supplies of mother-of-pearl shells are obtained from New York. The outbreak of the war automatically cut off Germany and Austria, which were large consumers, and the scarcity in Europe of male labor, which is usually employed in the mother-of-pearl trade, caused a decreased demand, and the bulk of the shells have been diverted to the United States, so that at the present moment stocks in this country are ample, and manufacturers have no difficulty in filling their requirements. Owing to improved business conditions here, prices have shown a tendency to rise, and the local quotation for Australian shell packed in cases at Broome, Western Australia, have gone up some five cents per pound, or say £120 to £145 per ton. It must, however, be remembered that when the price of mother-of-pearl increases to any appreciable extent, as it did some years ago to £200, its use in certain lines ceases, as it becomes too expensive for manufacturers to handle, as in the case of buttons, where mother-of-pearl has, to a large extent, been superseded by steel, bone or cloth.

Certain of the chief importers who have hitherto obtained their supplies from the regular London auctions, or from the fishers direct, have been considering whether it would be possible to divert all the shipments of shell necessary to supply the demand in the United States direct to New York, and to hold regular auctions here. This idea has, however, not found much favor, as it has been recognized that the market, from lack of competition, would be dominated by the dealers, and that in any event after the close of the war the greater bulk of the supply will again be sent to London, where the market would be freer. From all appearances, it may be assumed that at the present the supply of pearl shell coming to the United States amply supplies all demands, but as the general business outlook is proving it is quite possible that the demand may be greater, and prices somewhat higher.

GERMAN-TURKISH AGREEMENT PLANNED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — The German press has given considerable prominence to the speeches made at the final banquet to the German parliamentary delegates to Constantinople, from which it appears that a German-Turkish agreement is to be signed regulating questions that have arisen in consequence of the abolition of the capitulations. Although, however, its provisions do not seem to embrace anything more than that, the German papers headed their reports with such titles as "The German-Turkish Alliance," and "The German-Turkish Fraternity," while Halil Bey, the Turkish minister of the interior, began his address with the remark that Turkey had regained her freedom in order to figure as a member of the new triple alliance.

The entente, the minister declared, merely offered in 1914 to guarantee Turkish territory, whereas, Germany offered "an alliance with equal rights." Germany, he continued, who at the moment she desired to sign the treaty promised her support in the matter of the abolition of the capitulations, has remained faithful to her promise; long before us she drew up and promoted proposals for a convention that should determine the relations between the two powers and deal with questions such as those of a consular convention, right of residence, nationality, extradition, and mutual legal aid. We have studied these proposals, and have not found therein a trace of the capitulations. We also sent a delegate to Berlin where negotiations have been in progress for the past four months. I count it an honor to inform you that, with the exception of a few isolated questions, a final agreement has been reached.

The treaty, the minister proceeded, would shortly be ratified by the two sovereigns and published in the papers, and the subjects of both states would enjoy equal rights in either country. He was also able to state, he said, that the conditions were such as "states like England and France, for example, would propose to one another in order to settle their relations." In a word, he concluded, the two states who saw themselves faced by political fortune with egotistic enemies, have adopted their respective rights and sovereignty to one another on the basis of mutual respect, and, despite the cares of war, have negotiated and concluded conventions for the purpose of safeguarding their future relations from false interpretations of any kind.

Count Wolff-Metternich, the German ambassador, who also spoke, said that the treaty was sealed not only by the two governments, but also by the two peoples, a point it was specially useful to emphasize in view of the attempts made from time to time to create the impression that Germany was weary of the war, or that efforts were being made in Turkey to conclude a separate peace. You know, he continued, addressing his audience, that we have no arrière-Pensées, and that we shall be faithful allies even after the war. You know that, unlike others, we desire to claim no sphere of interest, and to assume no position incompatible with your dignity and independence. You know that we are ready to lend you a friendly hand, always to promote and assist your efforts, and that we are also ready, at your desire, to place at your disposal our organizing and intellectual capacities. Among our common enemies this unselfishness does not exist, and if one of them should ask maliciously why it does exist among us the answer is as clear and simple as the truth: Because we desire a strong Turkey in the future as well as in the present, a Turkey that stands on her own feet, and that will be a valuable and faithful ally in time to come, as she is now.

AUSTRALIAN CLERKS' WAGES AWARD MADE

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

MELBOURNE, Australia — Justice Powers, in the federal arbitration court, recently delivered an award in the claims of the Federal Clerks Union for increases in wages in the Commonwealth departments. His honor ordered that the wage to be paid to adult male temporary clerks, members of the claimant organization, or admitted as members after the making of this award while in the employ of the Commonwealth, and classified by the commissioner as engaged on work to be done by temporary clerks receiving 10s. a day, shall be 10s. a day. Temporary clerks required to perform work recognized as of a higher class than that for which 10s. a day is awarded, shall, after the expiration of one month, be paid at the rate for higher class temporary clerks. A clerk required to perform duty at any place 10 miles or more from his usual place of duty shall be paid, in addition to his usual rate, 2s. 6d. a day. The ordinary hours of duty shall be those prescribed for the officers of the permanent staff. Time on duty beyond 7½ hours on ordinary days, or beyond 3½ on Saturday, shall be overtime, at the rate of time and a half. For time on duty after 7 p. m., where a clerk has been employed for seven hours in the daytime, overtime shall be paid, whether the work prior to 7 p.m. totals to 7½ hours or not. For holidays a clerk shall be paid at the rate of double time, and all time on Saturdays at the rate of time and a half. Leave of absence shall be granted to temporary clerks after 12 months' service for 14 days, exclusive of Sundays, on the terms and conditions granted to temporary and temporary exempt employees. The different rates at present fixed for the work of higher clerks than work for which 10s. a day is paid to temporary clerks, shall not be reduced during the term of this award, while the work is performed by such clerks. Temporary clerks mean male persons of the age of 21 years and upwards temporarily employed as clerks on clerical work in any department of the public service of the Commonwealth. The award shall remain in force until Sept. 30, 1916.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY RETURN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The railway earnings for the week ended Feb. 26 were £246,684, an increase of £11,281 compared with the corresponding week of last year. The province earnings were: Cape, £77,178; Natal, £56,271; Transvaal and Free State, £113,235. The increases were: Goods, £1428; coal, £15,702; and the decreases: Passengers, £3273; parcels, £336; live stock, £1554; miscellaneous, £686. The total for the period April 1, 1915 to Feb. 26, 1916, £11,284,784, an increase of £785,167 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

BRITISH FARMERS AND ARMY SERVICE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The board of agriculture in a recent circular to farmers states that His Majesty's government have decided that as many as possible of young unmarried men, who can be spared without serious detriment to essential national services, shall be released for service in the army, and that agriculture, in common with other national industries, must submit to a revision of the list of certified occupations. It is necessary, therefore, in the national interest, to review the exemptions granted to certain classes of agricultural workers, but it must not be supposed that in taking this action the government have failed to realize the importance of maintaining the highest possible output of home-grown food supplies, which remains a national object of a most essential nature. The board deprecate the removal from work on the land of labor which is really essential and irreplaceable for this purpose.

The board of agriculture and fisheries have certified, after consultation with the army council, that the work of men in the following list of agricultural occupations is work of national importance: Farmer (including market gardener and fruit farmer) provided that (a) farming is his sole occupation and his personal labor or superintendence is indispensable for the proper cultivation of his holding; or (b) if he is partly occupied in another occupation, his personal labor or superintendence is indispensable for the proper cultivation of his holding and such cultivation is expedient in the national interest. Agricultural machinery, steam plows and threshing machines: Attendant, driver, mechanic. Farm: Bailiff, foreman, grieve, steward. Farm: Beastman, byreman, cattleman, stockman, yardman, carter, horseman, plowman, teamster, wagoner, hind (if foreman or plowman), servant (if foreman or plowman), Scotland; shepherd, thatcher, stallion man, stud groom; hop, fruit and market gardens; foreman.

Unmarried men in any of the occupations included in the list are covered only if they can show that they were engaged in the same occupation on or before the date when the national register was made, namely Aug. 15, 1915.

The men who cease to be included in the list of certified occupations in future are:

(a) Farm: Bailiff, foreman, grieve, steward. Unmarried men under the age of 30: Beastman, byreman, cattleman, stockman, yardman, carter, horseman, plowman, teamster, wagoner, hind (if foreman or plowman) servant (if foreman or plowman) Scotland: Unmarried men under the age of 25. Hop, fruit and market gardens: Foreman—unmarried men under the age of 25.

(b) Men who were not engaged in the same occupation on or before Aug. 15, 1915, as that in which they are now engaged.

25th Anniversary

State Street Trust Co.

To commemorate its 25th Anniversary this Company has issued a pamphlet relating some historical events connected with State Street which it is believed will be of interest to Bostonians.

Copies of this pamphlet have been sent to a large mailing list and we should be pleased to give a copy to such persons as may not have received one if they will write or call at any of our four offices.

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MASS. AVE. BRANCH — Cor. MASS. AVE. and BOYLSTON ST.
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Hughes in New York to Confer on Campaign Plans

REPUBLICAN PARTY LAUNCHED ON NEW CAREER

Events of Last Convention Day Enhanced Strength of Organization as It Marked Weakness of Progressive Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Every delegate regards the national convention of the Republican party just closed the most important in the history of political organizations in the United States. They regard it as the most important not only to the party itself but to the country at large.

The events of Saturday, each incident of the day momentous in itself, cumulatively marked the rejuvenation of the organization and virtually launched it upon a new career.

Early in the morning there was uncertainty as to the future; indeed, it was a question whether the party would survive. Then before the middle of the afternoon a new prospect had unfolded. Here is the story of the brief march of events on that day out of the valley of suspense up to the peaks of hope.

Early in the morning to the rooms of George W. Perkins in the Blackstone came a message from Colonel Roosevelt, urging the joining of forces working for true Americanism and recommending that both conventions unite on Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate. Immediately the chairman of the Progressive state delegations were called in and the Roosevelt message was read to them. Without exception, they refused to consent to the proposition.

Meantime the conference committee that had adjourned at midnight without an agreement was again in session at the Chicago Club. There Senator Smoot proposed that the Progressives of the conference recommend the nomination of Justice Hughes by the Progressive convention and assent was given. Later the report was made to the Auditorium assemblage and received no consideration, the convention later nominating Colonel Roosevelt.

These were the forces working to bring about a reunion. All were part of the plan to encompass the defeat of President Wilson in November.

As for the Republican convention delegates, they had before them the results of the two ballots the night before. These ballots showed clearly Justice Hughes far ahead of all competitors in strength. So the state delegations who had candidates did the thing by common consent that seemed right. All decided to throw their strength to Hughes and nominate him. It will be seen from this situation that up to the hour of the opening of the Coliseum convention the intentions of Colonel Roosevelt were not known to the individual delegates. Even where one delegation after another gave its vote to the jurist, the rank and file had no knowledge that they were doing other than placing a candidate in the field to face a probable repetition of the Taft experience of 1912. But there was no less enthusiasm on that account. It is true the Roosevelt message recommending Senator Lodge had been read to them at the time of ballot but it did not state his own personal intentions.

When Justice Hughes was nominated, the delegates and galleries indulged in the usual displays of delight but most of the vast assemblage still wanted an answer to two questions. "Will Mr. Hughes accept?" "Will Colonel Roosevelt decline?"

The Coliseum convention went ahead with the regular order. Chairman Harding, calm and serene, steered the convention through the process of nominating a running mate for Justice Hughes.

Still the suspense was on. It was drawing near to the climax in the last act where everything is explained and the audience goes home contentedly. It had been a week of uncertainty, of ineffective conferences, of anxiety. The days had passed and the convention had written another chapter in the archives of a great political party.

Nobody knew whether it was just the next chapter or the last. They wanted to know. The country wanted to know. The world wanted to know. But the wires had been working and the light was about to break.

Chairman Harding advanced to the edge of the speaker's platform. He had a telegram in his hand.

"I took the liberty of telegraphing the congratulations of this convention to Justice Hughes," he said, "and I have just received a reply in which he accepts the nomination and notifies me he has resigned his seat on the supreme court bench, and is sending a statement of his position on public questions."

This was the announcement to the Republican party that its candidate would obey the call. That was the climax. There was comfort in the thought that the work of the convention at least had not gone for naught.

The failure of the party, as likely to win in November, however, was not yet assured, but the delegates felt justified in their choice of a candidate.

Still the hope of a victory in November was so feeble that it could barely be discerned.

The convention adjourned without delay with the great question of a third party undecided so far as the Republicans knew.

But down the avenue in the Auditorium the Progressives, who had been shouting for Colonel Roosevelt all the week, knew. They had nominated him in spite of himself and in the face of his recommendation for a compromise.

Then came his message in the afternoon, declining the nomination conditionally on the position of Justice Hughes being satisfactory.

And later still the statement of Justice Hughes, in which he took a stand on all public issues and policies that was considered fully up to the Progressive standard, broke upon the world.

Then the Republicans saw their party start on a new career.

The South is certain to make a strong appeal for the Progressive party's perpetuity. It offers the only real opposition to the Democratic ticket in most states below the Mason and Dixon line. The party made a bid for this southern support in nominating John M. Parker of New Orleans for the vice-presidency.

Then, again, bridges have been so effectually burned by the events of the last week that some Progressives are bound to prefer to go ahead rather than disperse. This sentiment will include the professional politicians in the party.

These and other lines of thought will be brought to bear on the national committee to keep the party alive. If the committee were to follow them, nominate Governor Johnson of California or Raymond Robins of Chicago, the convention chairman, for the presidency, and make the campaign they would make these conclusions seem justifiable.

The Progressive party would poll all over the country a much smaller vote than it did four years ago. In many states it would not get enough to affect the ultimate result. In the West under suffrage support, it would make a strong showing. Its votes would be drawn there from the women of both parties, so that the party might be on fairly even terms with the other two, cutting into the Democrats, however, as sharply as into the Republicans. In the South the Progressive party would become the second party, displacing the Republicans without affecting results.

Looking back over the Progressive convention of the past week the whole business seems a lamentable affair. Neither the course of Mr. Roosevelt nor that of Mr. Perkins, his lieutenant on the battlefield, seems justifiable in the face of the childlike faith the Progressive delegates from all over the country reposed in them. It was in truth a convention of high ideals, in itself an inspiration. If the party continues it will be because of the inspiration it drew during its long vigil in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt.

Right at the start of the national committee sittings it became apparent that there was a division in the party. Perkins and his few colleagues wanted conciliation, and the rest wanted Roosevelt and nothing else. As the hours passed, the Roosevelt sentiment became overwhelming. Perkins was right in hoping for conciliation, but when the critical hours came he found he had nothing to offer. The convention had stripped him of compromise.

When he knew compromise was impossible he still argued delay and hope. Meantime Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay maintained the same silence that he roundly criticized Justice Hughes for, and when he made a step for compromise did it altogether too late, to say nothing else. The same result, feel delegates, might have been accomplished much less harshly and with some chance to come to the Republican party.

Hughes' Acceptance

Stands for Rights of Americans on Land or Sea

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following is Justice Hughes' telegram of acceptance to Chairman Harding of the Republican national convention:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond.

"You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea.

"I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency, and, while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of inaptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense, with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness, to the end, that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administration heads.

"We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country.

"We have no policy of aggression; no lust for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation, ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economical as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living.

"We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy, patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice.

"In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade.

"We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

"We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand and on the other to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

"I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express.

"I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Hughes' Resignation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Justice Hughes' letter of resignation, sent to the White House by messenger, contained one brief sentence. It said:

"June 10, 1916.

"To the President—I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

"I am, sir, respectfully yours,

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

The President sent this reply to Justice Hughes:

"Dear Mr. Justice Hughes—I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I, therefore, accept your resignation as justice of the supreme court of the United States to take effect at once. Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The letter was sent to Justice Hughes by messenger.

Fairbanks Statement

Vice-Presidential Nominee Grateful for Support at Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Charles W. Fairbanks attended service at the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning and at the close of the service the large congregation waited and warmly congratulated him on his nomination for Vice-President.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Fairbanks gave out a statement expressing his deep appreciation for the loyal support his Indiana and other friends throughout the country gave him at the Chicago convention. He said:

"I prize more the loyal, faithful, untiring support of the Indiana delegation and other friends than any possible honor of the Chicago convention. No man ever had a more generous support under similar circumstances. I am grateful to every delegate and alternate from the bottom of my heart. I shall always remember such service with a gratitude which is inexpressible."

Congratulatory telegraph and telephone messages continued to arrive for Mr. Fairbanks all Saturday night and Sunday.

It was learned Sunday that among the first to extend congratulations was Vice-President Marshall, who is here at his home, a few blocks from the home of Mr. Fairbanks. Mr. Marshall is expected to be Mr. Fairbanks' opponent.

Taft and Root Approve

Hughes Is Lauded as Highest Type of American Citizen

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Former President Taft, in an interview at the Union League Club enthusiastically approved the Republican convention's choice of Justice Hughes for the presidency and expressed his conviction that the Progressives have no excuse for withholding their support from the Republican ticket.

"Mr. Hughes is the highest type of American. He is a scholar, a statesman and the proper man for the office. He bridged the unfortunate gap of 1912, for he was on the bench. He is a great campaigner, a man of great eloquence and force. Many votes will be made by the extreme facility and grace of his expression.

"There can be no doubt he has great strength in pleading the cause of the people and the party. In 1908 he delivered what I consider the greatest speech in the history of American politics. That speech, I have since learned, Mr. Bryan found the most effective obstacle of the entire campaign.

"I hope the Progressives will see the light and accept Justice Hughes as the exponent of a fair and constructive preparedness, but not such preparedness as has been made a party issue without the financial means of carrying it out. I rejoice at the prospect of a great Republican victory."

UTICA, N. Y.—Word of the nomination of Justice Hughes reached former Senator Elihu Root at his summer home on College Hill, Clinton. Mr. Root made this statement:

"It is plain that Mr. Hughes has been nominated because a great mass of the rank and file of the Republican party, the constituents of the delegates, considered him the best man and wanted him for their candidate. He is able, experienced, courageous, high minded and American to the core. He will be loyal to the platform upon which he has been nominated and with which, I am sure, he agrees.

"I am confident that he will be elected and will be a President of high quality, competent to deal with the serious conditions confronting the government of our country."

Roosevelt to Progressives

Former President's Answer to Action in Nominating Him

CHICAGO, Ill.—Colonel Roosevelt's answer to the Progressive convention's nomination of him for the presidency follows:

"To the Progressive Convention—I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President.

"I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination.

"But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements when he makes them shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted.

"If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the Progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally demand appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Roosevelt Out of Politics

Reiterates Decision and Not Expected to Lead Third Party

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. — Theodore Roosevelt reiterated last night that he was "out of politics."

"I want to tell you newspaper men," he said, "that it is of no use for you to come up here to see me. I will have nothing to say. I will answer no questions, so please don't ask me to. I am out of politics."

Colonel Roosevelt attended church service in the village with Mrs. Roosevelt, but remained in seclusion at Sagamore Hill the rest of the day.

While he would not discuss the question, his intimimates considered it altogether unlikely that he would reconsider his conditional refusal to head a third ticket. He has not yet made it clear whether or not he will support the candidacy of Justice Hughes.

Hughes Birthplace Celebrates

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Several thousand persons Saturday night witnessed a street demonstration for Justice Hughes. Bands participated in a torchlight parade through the business section, red lights being used extensively. The procession was greeted with applause. The announcement of the nomination of the jurist, who was born in Glens Falls, was received with great enthusiasm, and virtually every factory and mill whistle sounded continuous blasts for at least five minutes. The demonstration had the informal support of the Chamber of Commerce.

OPINIONS ON NOMINATION OF HUGHES

Press Throughout Country Speaks of Him in High Terms and Generally Pronounces Him a Strong Candidate

Comments on the nomination of Justice Hughes as the Republican standard bearer in many of the leading papers of the country are, in part, as follows:

NEW YORK SUN—The Sun accepts with alacrity the opportunity to support for President of the United States a man like Charles Evans Hughes against the man that Woodrow Wilson has shown himself to be. . . . Immediately after writing his resignation as a justice of the supreme court and receiving from the proper quarter the acceptance of the resignation, Mr. Hughes gave to the public the text of his message to Senator Harding accepting the Chicago nomination and indorsing the Chicago platform. In direct force his declaration even transcends the platform. It is a statement of faith and intentions so admirable in every particular, so strong and clear and comprehensive in its terms, and so manifestly sincere and straightforward, that if its substance had been promulgated in advance of the meeting of the two conventions we do not see how any Republican or any Progressive could have doubted that the candidate of reunion desired and described by Colonel Roosevelt had in fact been found.

NEW YORK HERALD—Mr. Hughes has shown himself a man of action. In an instant the reserved jurist becomes the active party leader. His telegram to the Republican convention may well arouse the enthusiasm of his drooping party. He unreservedly accepts the Republican platform and dedicates his life to the attainment of true Americanism and to the vindication of American rights. He denounces the foreign policy of the present Administration as weak and vacillating and lashes its policy in Mexico as aimless and without regard to the protection of the lives of American citizens. Here speaks the militant Hughes. From his shoulders has slipped the supreme court robe, and the great battle for the control of the United States government is on.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—With the liability of a Roosevelt ticket eliminated, the Eagle regards Mr. Hughes as the strongest candidate the Republicans could have named. He will not remain strong, however, unless he at once destroys the impression that he is to be the beneficiary of those who in every dispute between this country and Germany have unhesitatingly proclaimed their loyalty to the latter. That impression prevails because of the silence Mr. Hughes has preserved in deference to the dignity and isolation of his place on the supreme court bench. It should prevail no longer.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—The nomination of Justice Hughes as the Republican candidate for President was a sound one. Justice Hughes' declaration in acceptance makes it a brilliant one. The letter is a splendid call to arms. It will send a thrill through the nation. It rings with passionate sincerity and radiates the power of aroused Americanism. . . . It seems to us that no candidate for President in 50 years has had such opportunity. No time in 50 years has the nation had such need. . . . It seems probable now that an inspiring campaign under a formidable leader is before us. He begins, too, with the advantage that if there was less intensity of conviction for him there was less intensity against him.

HARTFORD COURANT—The Republican convention at Chicago adopted a platform in harmony with the traditions of the party and with its quadrennial declarations of faith and purpose, and it selected a true and tried Republican to stand upon it.

BALTIMORE SUN—Mr. Hughes is a man who rendered great services to the state of New York, both before and after he became Governor. His record on the supreme bench during the six years he has been there has been a creditable one. He is clean, able, intellectual. . . . People will say, "If Hughes is another Wilson, why change?" They know what Wilson can do in the presidency. They do not know what Hughes could do, but the best they can say of him is that he has somewhat the same qualities as Wilson. Why, then, substitute the untried for the tried man?

BOSTON HERALD—Common sense and common patriotism have triumphed at Chicago, in the nomination of Charles E. Hughes. It is the best that could have been made. It is a selection that does honor, to the American electorate and affords new vindication of the sustained power of our great democracy. Charles Evans Hughes is a man of intellectual and moral distinction. The reasons which made the politicians hesitate are calculated to inspire right thinking people with new confidence in the wisdom of the choice. The argument for availability is complete. . . . The candidate is a New Yorker, known by its people, and tried in its popular contests.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—The nomination of Justice Hughes, his prompt acceptance and resignation from the supreme court, marked an epoch in the history of the country and of the party. And the manner in which this wholly satisfactory result was brought about will reestablish confidence among Republicans in the fundamental soundness of their party organization and in the generalship which overcame difficulties that at one moment seemed insurmountable and which left no scars and no regrets, no obstacles in the path of that reunion without which a triumph of Republican principles in November would have been made difficult, if not impossible. The nomination of Justice Hughes should put new life and hope into the Republican party.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE—There can be no doubt concerning the outcome of the campaign. No matter what action may be taken by the so-called Progressives, it will prove negligible, because they no longer have a party or an organization. It is not impossible that a few who have identified themselves with antagonism to Republican principles may assume that the continuance of the Progressive party is desirable, but a vast majority of those formerly connected with the movement will act on the declaration of their erstwhile leader, that it is vitally necessary to defeat President Wilson, and this will insure the election of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks, for their adhesion will virtually mean a reunited Republican party.

NEW YORK STAATS-ZEITUNG—Justice Charles E. Hughes has every reason to consider his nomination as Presidential candidate of the Republican party a personal triumph. Opponents in the ranks of the party, especially Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives, have omitted no means to cast suspicion on Justice Hughes and to prevent his nomination. To be sure, Colonel Roosevelt, full of resentment, had retired to Oyster Bay, though from there not only was the Progressive convention in Chicago manipulated but the wires reached also to the Republican convention. And a pliant press took pains daily to scatter suspicion. They did not even stop at stirring up class and race hatred, and dressed up again the old fable of the existence of a German-American conspiracy in order to intimidate the delegates of the Republicans. And Theodore Roosevelt? . . . Will he a second time bring about his own and his party's downfall in the coming election in order to satisfy a personal ill will? If he really has the interest of the country at heart, as he has over and and over declared, the decision should not be difficult for him.

NEW YORK WORLD—In nominating Justice Hughes for President the Republican party has paid to Woodrow Wilson the highest compliment it was capable of paying to him. It has selected as its own candidate the Republican who in the popular mind, most nearly resembles President Wilson in character, in ability, in temperament, and in capacity for idealistic public service. It has taken the Republican Wilson to be its standard bearer, because it did not dare take anybody who presented a contrast to the Democratic Wilson. . . . The Republican bosses hate him now as they hated him when he was Governor of New York. They have taken him up as they took him up in 1906 only in the desperate hope that he will win for them and establish them in power. . . . The World has the highest respect for Mr. Hughes as a man and a public servant. There is nobody in public life for whom we have a higher personal regard, but we can find no reason why he should be elected President in place of Woodrow Wilson.

NEW YORK PRESS—Mr. Hughes has been nominated by the Republican convention and he has accepted. Colonel Roosevelt has been nominated by the Progressive convention and he has not accepted. . . . There will be no more of the Progressive party as such in this campaign. But there will be a large and vitally important body of Roosevelt followers in the Republican ranks, responding to the patriotic example and inspiring appeal of their great leader that they forget every personal feeling, in giving to the cause of Americanism everything that is in them. And Colonel Roosevelt's participation assures a Republican campaign with more life and power in it than, perhaps, any other man could put into it. Mr. Hughes is a man of greater ability than men of small ability readily apprehend. He is of boundless physical and intellectual energy, and a hard worker in any cause in which he is enlisted. He has an inflexible will and a high courage which will carry him to any last ditch commanded by his duty.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—The Republican party, in divided factions at Chicago, has thrown away its only chance. . . . The machine carried the day and pushed Roosevelt out of the door. When it did that and named Hughes, even with the sanction of the convention "peace committee," it effectually barred the door to its own success. . . . The best day's work ever done for the national Democracy was done in Chicago Saturday.

DES MOINES REGISTER AND LEADER—The nomination of Justice Hughes was dictated by two considerations, one of ability, the other of availability. He is a strong man in his own right, and a man who will not be controlled by any combination of politicians, or dominated by any interest. . . . The convention has responded to the call of the country. Men of Republican antecedents of all shades of opinion wanted a strong man. They wanted a man who would not be overshadowed in the campaign. They wanted a man whose utterances would carry all the weight any man's utterances can carry. Mr. Roosevelt is not more forcible than Justice Hughes, nor is the President more felicitous. What the Republican candidate says will be listened to.

LOS ANGELES TIMES—The nation is fortunate, indeed, in the selection by the Republican party of the wise statesman, the great jurist, the patriotic citizen, Charles Evans Hughes, for its presidential nominee.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE—By nominating Justice Hughes for the presidency the Republican national convention registered the will of a decisive majority of "regular" Republicans. The Hughes candidacy had grown steadily in popular favor for some months. . . . Colonel Roosevelt took its measure before his enemies did—and strove manfully to "hold it off" by a whirlwind campaign that was dramatic to the last degree, but the colonel either delayed his counter-movement too long or overplayed his hand in the attempt to force his own selection. The Republican delegates it is plain, resented his dictorial attitude and the flourishing of the Progressive convention as a club over their heads.

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—The nomination by the Republican party of Charles Evans Hughes as its candidate for President is first of all an expression, for a man of stainless name, high ability, great poise, demonstrated independence, large experience, and unquestionable Americanism; and, secondly, it is a tender to the Progressives of a nominee not involved in the destructive party disputes in 1912. No other man in public life has appeared to answer the conditions of all around availability so completely as Justice Hughes. . . . The Oregonian thinks that Mr. Hughes is likely to be elected.

English Newspaper Views

Times Says Mr. Hughes Is "An Uncompromising American

LONDON, Eng.—Comment of English newspapers on the nomination of Mr. Hughes by the Republican party is generally in his favor.

The Mail states that the nomination of Mr. Hughes has divided the Progressive party and rendered harmless its radical tendencies, and adds: "The Republican party has put forth its strongest candidate."

The Times characterizes Mr. Hughes as "an uncompromising American, first, last and all the time."

The Evening News finds that the war comments of Mr. Hughes have been vigorous, but complains because of their vagueness. "His statements are not surprising and furnish good ground for Roosevelt's dictum that Hughes is like Wilson," said the News. "But, if the party unites, Wilson will find Hughes a formidable opponent."

Hughes to Visit Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Republican presidential nominee, Charles E. Hughes, sent word last night to the faculty of Brown University that he will attend commencement exercises on June 20 and 21. Mr. Hughes is a graduate of the class of '81.

The exercises and reception in connection with Mr. Hughes' visit will be informal.

PRESIDENT TO REVIEW WEST POINT CADETS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—President and Mrs. Wilson are expected to arrive at West Point on the naval yacht Mayflower early Tuesday morning, to attend the graduation exercises of the class of 1916 at the military academy. The President will be welcomed with a national salute of 21 guns and will be escorted to the West Point plain by the entire cavalry organization on duty at the military academy. Colonel O. P. Townsley, superintendent of the academy, and Maj.-Gen. H. L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, will meet the President.

Shortly after the President arrives the cadet corps will form for the presidential review and inspection which will take place on the plain. It will be the first time that President Wilson has reviewed the corps. The final exercises, which if the weather is fair, will be held in the open, near the Battle monument, will begin promptly at 10 o'clock. The President will make a speech and it is also expected he will hand their diplomas to the graduating cadets. A reception to the President, at which the entire West Point tactical and academic staffs will be presented to him, will follow the review of the cadet corps.

Among the well-known graduates who will be present are Maj.-Gen Scott, Brig.-Gen. H. F. Hodges, Inspector Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, Adjt-Gen. H. P. McCain, Brig.-Gen. Charles King, Brig.-Gen. William L. Marshall, Cols. C. M. O'Connor, O. B. Mitcham, A. L. Smith, C. R. Noyes, J. S. Mallory, John L. Bellinger, G. H. Morgan, John L. Chamberlain, A. C. Blunt, John Biddle, John M. Carson, Daniel E. McCarthy, R. E. Lee Michie, H. C. Necomer, O. I. Straub, J. J. Morrow, Samuel E. Tillman, and J. T. Kerr; Maj. E. A. Sarratt and Capt. Philip Mathews. Among the West Pointers who are in civil life present are O. H. Harriman and Gen. Charles F. Roe.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent subscriptions to the New England Belgian Relief fund have brought the total up to $124,637.17, according to a statement issued by Joseph H. O'Neill, the treasurer.

Democrats Begin to Gather for St. Louis Convention

DEMOCRATS OF STATE TO LEAVE FOR CONVENTION

New England Delegations in Special Train to Pick Up Other Contingents as It Proceeds Westward on Journey

Most of the New England delegates to the Democratic national convention left today for St. Louis in a special train, departing from Boston early this afternoon and picking up delegates as it proceeds westward. Delegates from Maine and New Hampshire with many of the Massachusetts men were aboard when the train departed from the North station. Others representing the Bay state will join at Gardner, Greenfield and North Adams.

The Rhode Island delegation is expected to join the party at Gardner and the Vermont and Connecticut delegations at Greenfield. While journeying westward each delegation will organize, selecting a chairman of the delegation for convention purposes and a national committeeman to serve for each state on the Democratic national committee during the next four years.

In the case of the Massachusetts delegation, the choice of a national committeeman may not be made without a sharp contest. The present committee member, Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, is a candidate for reelection, but is opposed by certain delegates who favor Chairman Michael A. O'Leary. These claim that Dr. Coughlin has not been in close enough touch with the administration at Washington, with a result that Bay State Democrats have not secured their share of the coveted federal appointments.

The continuance of some of the Republican postmasters in office for several years after the advent of the Wilson administration stirred some of the Democratic politicians and National Committeeman Coughlin was held responsible.

Another task for the Massachusetts Democrats, possibly, is the choice of an alternate-at-large to take Governor Walsh's place as delegate-at-large. The latter has not returned from his trip to Japan and may not reach St. Louis in time for the convention.

The four alternates-at-large are H. Oscar Rocheleau of Worcester, Edmund D. Codman of Boston, Vincent Brogna of Boston, and Thomas F. Higgins of Fall River. Mr. Higgins received the highest number of votes of these four and is said to be favored by the supporters of former Governor Walsh's policies.

Among the guests from Massachusetts on the special train are: Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port of Boston; United States Marshal John J. Mitchell, W. T. A. Fitzgerald of Boston and Galen V. Bowditch of Quincy. Among the delegates are Joseph H. O'Neil, Charles B. Strecker, former Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge and Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.

Democratic Platform Planks

Senator Stone Brings President's Draft to St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Senator William J. Stone, who will be chairman of the resolutions committee which will draft the Democratic platform, arrived here last night with drafts of a number of planks, some of which have been prepared by President Wilson himself.

Mr. Stone laid the drafts before Chairman McCombs of the national committee and held other conferences with party leaders who will be associated in the final preparation of the declaration of principles as it comes before the Democratic convention.

All the planks as they now stand are subject, of course, to the action of the resolutions committee, but certain of them, which express especially the sentiments of President Wilson, are sure to be incorporated virtually as they were brought by Senator Stone.

Generally the object of the platform builders is to present a concrete record of party achievements, as a platform in themselves, to accept the challenges of the Republican platform, and meet the indictments contained in Mr. Hughes' telegram of acceptance of the Republican nomination.

Agitation for a plank in the Democratic platform rebuking the Republicans for taking a man from the supreme court of the United States became very pronounced today.

"The example is in every way bad," said Senator Stone, who is slated to be chairman of the resolutions committee, "and it will have a far-reaching effect in undermining public confidence in the integrity of the judiciary. It should be sternly rebuked."

National Chairman McCombs' resolution, as drafted by him reads: "A constitutional amendment should be introduced and passed by Congress to provide for making our federal judges ineligible for any other office under the federal government, in order to preserve the integrity of the judiciary.

Mr. McCombs explained that his proposition can have no bearing on the nomination of Justice Hughes, since the 1916 election will be over before the national action can be taken in the matter. If Congress votes to submit the constitutional amendment it will be a matter of two years, probably, before the states can act on it.

Mr. McCombs and Senator Stone discussed platform possibilities until last night. It was denied that Senator Stone had brought any draft of the platform with him, but it became clear that he had brought a very definite outline of the form it should take in order to please President Wilson.

William Jennings Bryan was responsible for the 1912 plank declaring for a single term, but Mr. Bryan will have no voice in the present convention and the platform will say nothing as to presidential terms.

The platform will cite the handling of both the European and Mexican situations by the Democratic administration as having preserved peace and at the same time upholding American honor. The submarine negotiations with Germany, culminating in the latter's pledge to cease her objectionable under-sea warfare, will be cited as a diplomatic victory for President Wilson and a further reason why the administration, which has maintained rigid neutrality, should be retained in control of the country's affairs.

The Mexican situation will be gone into fully from the viewpoint of the administration and the President's course upheld. It will be stated that this government has acted only as a friendly, disinterested power, extending such aid as possible while at the same time recognizing the sovereignty of Mexico.

The preparedness plank will cite the recently enacted legislation providing for an increased army and navy and declare for a program of preparedness necessitated by changing conditions among the nations of the world.

The Democratic tariff legislation will be cited as one of the accomplishments of the administration, along with the federal reserve act and income tax and the shipping bill now pending.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT AS THEY GATHER

(Continued from page one)

ject. His critics, however, point out that his candidacy and the political necessity of his performance, some act that would be a bid for votes will discount and defeat any offer he might make to the Allies, who are fully aware of the political situation here.

Chicagoans have been busy here the past two days pushing forward Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic leader in Chicago, for the nomination for the vice-presidency. A steering committee of 15 or so prominent Illinois Democrats, headed by Judge Thomas F. Scully of the Cook county (Chicago) court, is active in his behalf. Tuesday will bring about 1000 marchers for Sullivan. These arrivals will be housed in four Mississippi river boats.

The corridors of the Jefferson hotel Saturday night were buzzing with members of the national committee arriving during the day in goodly numbers and delegates and others interested in the event. The national committee offices are on the second floor of the Jefferson, and the committee's secretary has his suite on the first floor. Newspapermen arriving in large numbers from Chicago were almost as much in evidence as politicians. A little stir was observable at the Planters', but the center of the whirl will be at the Jefferson, as in Chicago it was at the Congress.

No subdued atmosphere of excitement, such as was to be observed on Michigan boulevard a week ago, is traceable here. This convention appears in advance too cut and dried to stimulate anything beyond pleasurable interest.

Suffragists Are Ready

Constitutional Amendment Plank Sought at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Disappointed but not dismayed by the result of their labors at the Republican convention, women suffragists on Sunday began pouring into St. Louis to insist on a complete equal rights plank in the Democratic platform.

Regarding their failure to induce the Republicans to indorse suffrage by constitutional amendment as a temporary setback, the suffrage leaders insisted that good might come out of the situation, Democratic leaders, they argued, should take action, to capture the very large woman vote in the suffrage states.

A declaration for woman suffrage in the Democratic platform, suffrage leaders insisted, would mean added thousands of votes for President Wilson and the rest of the ticket this fall.

Many political observers predict that inasmuch as the nominations virtually are conceded in this convention, the most interesting fight will center on the suffrage issue. Peace and prohibition, of course, will attract much attention but the suffrage leaders insist that these issues soon will be overshadowed by the dominating influence of the question of equal rights.

BRITISH EMPLOYEES LISTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A new regulation, under the defense of the realm act, orders that persons who employ men between 18 and 41 years of age are to keep constantly posted up in some conspicuous place a list of such men in the prescribed form. The attention of all employers of males between the ages of 18 and 41 is drawn to section 17 of the reserve forces act, 1882, under which any person who employs a man belonging to the army or reserve forces who is an absentee without leave, is liable on conviction to a heavy fine. The term absentee includes attested men or men to whom the military service act applies who have failed, when called up for service, to appear when required.

REPUBLICANS OF STATE TO START THEIR CAMPAIGN

Delegation Due to Arrive in Boston Today Plans to Begin Work Immediately for Ticket Nominated Saturday

Due to arrive in Boston late today, the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago last week, plans to begin work immediately on the Hughes-Fairbanks campaign. The differences that arose out of the Weeks' candidacy, more particularly the switch of nine Bay state delegates, headed by Senator Lodge, to other candidates when the second ballot was taken, continue to divide the delegation, but are not expected to affect the work of the Massachusetts men in the presidential campaign.

The Progressives who went to Chicago are expected to arrive in Boston about the same time today. They, too, have their differences. The delegation appears to be split in two parts as a result of Colonel Roosevelt's conditional declination of the Progressive presidential nomination. While some of the delegates are willing to follow the colonel if he supports former Justice Hughes, others wish to make a new presidential nomination and continue the third party as a separate entity. This policy appears foolish to the first group who believe that without Colonel Roosevelt the third party is doomed to early disintegration.

The tales of the two conventions that will be told after the arrival of the delegations home will undoubtedly create an early summer stir in politics such as the Bay state has not seen for years. The Weeks-McCall controversy, which began with the campaign for United States senator four years ago, is said to have been carried a stage farther at Chicago and to have made the rivalry between the two Massachusetts leaders more keen. Friends of both have their eyes on 1918 when Senator Weeks will come before the people for reelection.

Early in convention week McCall men in the delegation objected to the manner of alleged solicitation of pledges from Massachusetts delegates in favor of Senator Weeks. The listless placing in nomination of Senator Weeks by Senator Lodge and the subsequent flattening of the Weeks demonstration were subjects of comment by the conventions. Then came the spectacle of nine Massachusetts delegates leaving Senator Weeks on the second ballot after he had stood second to Mr. Hughes on the first ballot. The collapse of the Weeks campaign was inevitable and was followed by Senator Weeks' withdrawal as a candidate Saturday. From the convention platform he requested those delegates who had supported him to vote according to the dictates of their conscience. On the final ballot 32 of the Massachusetts delegates voted for Justice Hughes, three for Colonel Roosevelt and one for Senator Weeks.

The applause, which grew into an ovation of several minutes, that greeted Senator Weeks when he withdrew his name was taken as indicating that the convention and galleries sympathized with him because of the treatment accorded him by his own state delegation.

There was enthusiastic applause from the Massachusetts delegates when Chairman Harding of the convention read Colonel Roosevelt's letter proposing Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate for the Republican and Progressive conventions. Several other state delegations joined when the Bay state men climbed on their chairs and shouted loudly. The ovation continued perhaps two minutes.

Soon after the roll was started on the third ballot it became evident that the convention was going to vote nearly unanimously for Hughes. The roll was delayed when Massachusetts was reached to permit, as Chairman Harding stated, the delegation to be polled. Everybody speculated whether the Bay state would join in the general voting for Hughes or would give a complimentary vote to Senator Lodge, who had just been put before the convention by Colonel Roosevelt. In about a minute Governor McCall indicated that he was ready to announce the vote, but before doing so made a brief statement to the convention. Massachusetts, he said, would have liked to have voted for its brilliant son who had been recommended by Colonel Roosevelt, but inasmuch as it did not know the senator's feeling on the subject — Senator Lodge was not with the delegation at the moment—and as the will of the convention appeared to be for Mr. Hughes, the delegation had not voted for Senator Lodge.

Later, when Senator Lodge returned to the delegation, Governor McCall told him that a vote by the delegation for him would not have been a compliment, and under the circumstances of general voting for Mr. Hughes would have put the delegation in an embarrassing position. Senator Lodge replied that he thought the vote of the delegation was "all right."

LABOR DAY PARADE PLANS

A campaign was inaugurated yesterday by the Boston Central Labor Union to make the Labor day parade in September the best in history of the organization. A committee of 25 was appointed to canvass the district. Chief Marshal Jennings has received reports from 11 unions which already have voted to parade.

PREPAREDNESS PARADE STARTS THE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

opening of the Democratic national convention.

Mr. Hughes also will march in the parade if in the city, his secretary says. Also the parade committee hopes for a favorable answer from Roosevelt, who has been invited to march. This would emphasize the nonpartizanship of preparedness, the parade promoters argue.

Members of Congress and others who went to Chicago to the convention and the Progressives are beginning to return to Washington, while the Democratic delegates who have not already gone are leaving today or tomorrow for St. Louis.

Among the last to go are Senators James of Kentucky, Walsh of Montana and Hoke Smith of Georgia, who have been conferring with the President about the platform.

The delicate task of putting the finishing touches on their platform has been deferred by the President, not only until after the Republican platform could be carefully analyzed, but until after the Republican candidate's first pronouncement—his reply to the convention—could be studied.

In fact, Justice Hughes' telegram of acceptance is regarded by his political opponents here as more formidable and significant than the Republican platform itself, which they characterize, using the colonel's phraseology, as "pussy-foot platitudes." Not a single definite major issue does the platform raise, they say, except Mexico, and as to Mexico, it offers no substitue for the Wilson policy.

If information coming from the White House is correct as to the platform which has been in process there, it is difficult to see how either Americanism or preparedness can be made the real issues of the campaign.

The Wilson platform, which goes to St. Louis this week, is supposed to contain emphatic declarations on both of these subjects. So far as the two parties are concerned the nation is expected to be unanimous on these "issues."

The hyphenates are not his friends and he is marching in a preparedness parade. The Democrats are anxiously awaiting, however, to hear Mr. Hughes define just how far he proposes to go with preparedness—how many ships, how many soldiers, how much money and what form his demand for Americanism will take. On the foreign policy issue— and this is expected to be an issue as an attack upon the defense of the Wilson policy—the Democrats will ask where Mr. Hughes would go to war to maintain American rights on the seas, or how, other than by the Wilson note-writing method, he would have brought Germany to acquiescence in the American demands.

Mexico would seem to be as large an issue as looms at present. Here the Democrats would ask Mr. Hughes where he proposes intervention. They see arrayed back of the Republican forces the money forces of men financially interested in Mexico, and the numerical strength of coreligionists of the dominant clergy in Mexico—all of whom for some months or even years past have desired American armed intervention in Mexico.

There is some belief that Mexico will be a deciding factor in the campaign and that, in connection with it, it will be impossible to obscure the religious issue. Certain Republican leaders, on the other hand, are even going so far as to predict, as some have ventured to whisper for some months back, that the Wilson administration will bring on intervention in Mexico at an opportune time for campaign purposes. This scarcely harmonizes, however, with the plans of the Democrats to back their candidate in the campaign with the slogan: "He has kept us out of war."

On economic issues the parties have historic differences. The tariff, as shown by a poll of state chairmen by this bureau, will be the dominant domestic issue, the Democrats standing on the Underwood law and the Republicans demanding higher protective duties.

Both parties declare for expansion of foreign trade, the Democrats promising aid to the merchant marine by the government ship purchase bill, which has passed the House and will be first in order in the Senate when Congress reassembles next week, and the Republicans, through Mr. Hughes' telegram hinting at aid to private enterprise and through the platform advocating subsidies.

From now on Washington is expected to be a campaign center, and every act of administration officials and their opponents will be politically construed. Both candidates reside here. Soon speaking tours will be mapped and scheduled. So long as Congress remains in session, going through the motions of legislation, politics will pervade the atmosphere. The campaign is on.

EXPERIMENTS MADE WITH STEAM PLANES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Navy department experiments indicate that steam-driven seaplanes may solve the motor problem of air navigation. An improved plant, consisting of a boiler similar to those used in steam automobiles and a compact steam turbine, has been thoroughly tested. Steam equipment would guarantee constancy of power, upon which aeroplanes depend for stability. Most mishaps, it is pointed out, have been due to failure of motors. Steam turbines would provide power far in excess of anything now obtainable with gasoline, it is said.

HUGHES GREETS FRIENDS IN HIGH GOOD HUMOR

Republican Presidential Candidate Refuses to Comment on National Committee Chairman or on Proposed Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arriving from Washington early this morning Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, took a suite of rooms at the Hotel Astor and gave several newspaper men an interview.

"I can only say that there are certain circumstances under which the nature of duty is extremely clear and leaves no ground for hesitancy.

"There was no question in this situation as to what I should do. I did it and in my announcement to the country I endeavored to make my attitude clear.

"I will remain here several days consulting with Republican leaders as to campaign plans. My campaign will be carried on from New York because this is my home. I have had no intimation as to when the notification will take place."

Mr. Hughes had made no plan to see Colonel Roosevelt. Among his callers this morning was George W. Wickersham, attorney-general under President Taft, who said he knew nothing of official campaign plans and was calling as a personal friend.

Mr. Hughes also received Judge William H. Wadham, a leader in the direct primaries fight during the Hughes administration in New York; Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, who had planned to support Colonel Roosevelt but now favors Mr. Hughes; Ervin Wardman, editor of the Press, a Munsey Progressive journal; Henry W. Taft, brother of Prof. W. H. Taft; William R. Wilcox, New York postmaster under Colonel Roosevelt and first chairman of the public service commission; William McCarroll, formerly of that commission, and Travis H. Whitney of the present commission. Mr. Whitney, active in the Hughes nonpartisan alliance in 1908, said that the alliance would be revived and made nation-wide in Hughes' support.

Mr. Hughes also received William Carey Sanger, assistant secretary of war under Roosevelt; Frank Munsey, Edward M. Basset, a Democrat and former public service commissioner, who merely called as a friend; Senator H. F. Lippitt of Rhode Island and Samuel H. Ordway, chairman of the state service commission.

Mr. Wickersham talked with Mr. Hughes 40 minutes and then said to reporters: "I heartily indorse the Hughes candidacy and believe he will win. I think the majority of Progressives will vote for him. I know nothing about any plan for Mr. Hughes to see Colonel Roosevelt."

It was a day of reunions between Mr. Hughes and men who stood around him while he was Governor. Up to early afternoon Governor Whitman and Frederick Tanner, chairman of the Republican state committee, had not appeared but were expected. At that time none of the prominent Progressives had called.

At 12:30 Mr. Hughes left the hotel for an auto ride and a lunch at the Harvard Club. Either today or tomorrow a committee of Republicans, headed by Senator Crane, is expected to confer with Mr. Hughes. The conferences at the hotel were resumed at 2:30.

Candidate Is "Back Home"

Pleased to Be in New York and Poses for Pictures

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Will Frank Hitchcock be chairman of the national committee?" Charles Evans Hughes was asked today. "I can't say anything on that just now," he replied with a smile.

"Will you see Colonel Roosevelt?" "I can't say anything on that either," said the nominee.

He was in high good humor and evidently is overjoyed at his return to active politics in the role of presidential candidate.

He wore a gray business suit and a gray tie, appearing well groomed. His beard, gray and sparse, is not nearly so thick and heavy as it appears in pictures not of recent date. There is still the distinct part down the center of the chin and a slight tendency toward curling at the edges. But it is not nearly such a prominent factor in his appearance as it was in the old days. It might be said to be only slightly reminiscent of the heavy black brush that became famous in the days of the insurance investigation.

"My plans for the immediate future are rather uncertain. Perhaps I shall stay here in New York for a few days. You know I live in New York," said Mr. Hughes.

"Then your sudden trip over night from Washington was something like coming home?"

"Yes, it was coming back home," he replied. "It seems natural to be here and to see so many of my friends."

"I have not yet received the formal notification of the nomination and I do not know yet just when it will be made."

Half a dozen camera men asked Mr. Hughes to pose at the Astor hotel today and he readily agreed. They took about a dozen snaps each, and then he said: "Haven't you got enough boys?"

"Not yet, Judge—just one more now," replied a photographer. "Please give us another smile."

The request was unnecessary as Mr. Hughes is all smiles today. He posed again and then walked briskly back to his rooms, waving to the newspaper men.

Frank A. Munsey, who, with George W. Perkins, has been among the strongest Roosevelt supporters, today called upon Charles E. Hughes at the Hotel Astor. The New York Press, owned by Munsey, today declared for Hughes and said: "When Roosevelt sent his message to the Progressive convention, he ended definitely his and its opposition to the election of Hughes."

Mr. Munsey today declined to be interviewed but authorized the following statement: "Mr. Munsey himself assures the public that the editorials in the New York Press represent his own personal views as well as those of his newspapers in the present political situation. Mr. Munsey said that he personally, and, with his newspapers, would throw all his strength to Hughes in the present campaign."

With regard to Mr. Perkins, Munsey's Press today said:

Second only to Colonel Roosevelt himself, the credit for bringing about political harmony in Chicago belongs and rightly belongs to George W. Perkins."

German Votes for Hughes

Gustav Mayer Says 85 Per Cent Will Support Republicans

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The nomination of Hughes and Fairbanks to lead the Republican ticket is claimed by prominent German Americans of Philadelphia to be a decisive victory for the alliance perfected in Chicago two weeks ago, in which nearly 70 strong German societies were represented and which have working organizations in 39 states.

The statement is also made that within the next few weeks an important conference will follow the preliminary Chicago meeting, at which plans will be formulated for the launching of a propaganda supporting Hughes and the Republican ticket.

Speaking for the Germans of Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania, Gustav Mayer, publisher of the German Daily Gazette, made the significant declaration Sunday that 85 per cent of the nearly 2,000,000 German-American voters of the United States will support the Republican ticket, and this in the face of the fact that many have in past years voted the Democratic ticket, particularly in the western and middle western states. Mr. Mayer says:

"We suggested some weeks ago that Mr. Hughes was the most logical man, and with his selection and that of Mr. Fairbanks the Germans of the entire country will rally to the support of the Republican ticket. At the Chicago conference of two weeks ago we were assured of the support of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of Chicago, the New York Staats-Zeitung and the Chicago Abend Post, all strong German Democratic papers, if the Republican convention would nominate men satisfactory to the alliance."

'Thorough-Going American'

Only Reply of Hughes to Request for German Alliance Stand

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reporters this afternoon failed in an attempt to draw a statement from Charles E. Hughes on the German-American Alliance. About 20 newspaper men signed and sent to him the following question:

"Do you care to make a more explicit statement as to your position now and during the campaign with reference to your virtual indorsement by the German-American Alliance?"

The candidate did not reply directly, but sent out word that "Mr. Hughes sees no reason at present to add to his message to Senator Harding. Attention is directed to his reference in that message to a 'thorough-going Americanism.'"

RAILROAD MEN REJECT THE MANAGERS' PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The four railway brotherhoods' representatives this afternoon rejected the compromise plan of the railroad managers, submitted in negotiations over the employees' demand for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. President Garretson of the conductors announced that the demands of the men were not modified and that no compromise would be satisfactory.

SUPREME COURT EDICT AGAINST VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court today denied the petition of the state of Virginia to levy execution for a $12,000,000 judgment against the state of West Virginia. The court held that Virginia must wait to enforce its collection until after the Legislature of West Virginia convenes and has sufficient time to act on the claim. The debt dates back to the separation of the two states at the time of the civil war.

SCHOOLMASTER TO RETIRE

Hiram M. George, master of the Roger Wolcott school, Dorchester, is to retire from the service this year. He entered the service Nov. 7, 1877, as first assistant in the Tileston school district. He became master of the Roger Wolcott school Jan. 1, 1897.

MURDOCK WILL AGAIN LEAD PROGRESSIVES

Matthew Hale of Massachusetts Chosen Vice-Chairman in Stormy Meeting—New National Committee to Meet

CHICAGO, Ill.—After a stormy session lasting over three hours, the Progressive national committee organized Saturday night by reelecting Victor Murdock of Kansas chairman and O. F. Davis secretary. Matthew Hale of Massachusetts was chosen vice-chairman and E. H. Hooker of New York treasurer.

The national committee elected an executive committee and decided unanimously to hold another meeting, June 25, in Chicago. Although members refused to discuss the meeting, announcement of the fact that another is to be held was taken as an indication that no settlement had been reached as to whether Colonel Roosevelt's name would remain on the ticket.

The executive committeemen are George W. Perkins of New York, William Flinn of Pennsylvania, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Harold L. Ickes of Illinois, William Allen White of Kansas, Earl Wight of Louisiana, Chester H. Rowell of California, Everett Colby of New Jersey and C. D. Polk of Michigan.

Progressive Party Future

National Committee Meeting to Settle Several Difficult Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Progressive situation today is this: The party has been very much weakened by the tentative refusal of the nomination by Theodore Roosevelt. If he declares himself satisfied with the statement of Mr. Hughes and makes his refusal permanent the party loses still more strength. If Mr. Roosevelt issues an appeal to the Progressives of the country to support Mr. Hughes he will further undermine the Progressive position.

Still further, the statement of Mr. Hughes will be accepted by many Progressives as embodying their wishes, except in its omission of unqualified indorsement of suffrage, which the Republican platform likewise neglected. It is highly probable that the business element of the Progressive party, represented by Mr. Perkins, Mr. Straus and others, will follow Mr. Roosevelt's lead.

Again, if the party goes into the fight without Colonel Roosevelt, it must do so with a presidential candidate named in private by its national committee, lacking the impetus of a convention nomination.

Further, the party is not well organized throughout the states, and nonpartizan movements have been allowed to absorb the party to its disappearance in many communities.

These are arguments, among others, which will be presented to the national committee when it meets on June 25 to consider Colonel Roosevelt's tentative refusal. Powerful as they are, a serious struggle will doubtless be waged to maintain the party's identity. The movement in this direction was forecast before the convention heard the Roosevelt telegram read in its last minutes of Saturday afternoon. A resolution giving the national committee power to fill vacancies in the nominations was read and a campaign fund was called for. Some $90,000 was raised. Both of these actions were taken when the convention leaders knew of Colonel Roosevelt's message.

Arguments for the maintainance of the Progressives as a third party will be these: The convention outgrew Roosevelt. When it assembled Roosevelt was its platform and its all. The policy of delay gave time for such speeches and thought, deepened sentiments and aims, and crystallized the admirable qualities of a personality into an impersonal animus. The Progressive party's endorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment will recommend it to the National Women's party and give it financial support from suffrage supporters in sympathy with its means of getting the vote.

But with not so much a program as an attitude of mind, the Progressive party will offer riddance from the machine politics and present control of the Republican party. This argument is certain to be made much of in the committee. It was the chief note of Victor Murdock's final address to the convention which was vigorously received.

NEW YORK BUREAU HAS TRADE SAMPLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the local office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce may be examined samples of algarrobilla, a product of Chile which may be obtained in large quantities by American manufacturers and which has a recognized value as a tanning material and is also available as a mordant in dyeing.

An American consul in the Orient writes that a firm in his district wishes to receive samples and quotations from American manufacturers and exporters of writing paper, printing paper, office supplies and typographic and lithographic ink. The bureau has also received samples of cotton tape, for which an opening exists in England.

PRES. PRITCHETT FAVORS MENTAL SKILL, NOT ARMS

Carnegie Foundation Head Says Preparedness Issue Is Emotional, May Be Supplanted by Some Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, is opposed to compulsory military training in colleges.

"The college does its greatest service for preparedness," he said at the New York University commencement exercises, "when it so deals with its students that they leave college with disciplined minds ready to do service in any vocation."

Mr. Pritchett pointed out that there has been military training in some American colleges since the Morrill act in 1862 and that the 200,000 supposedly trained graduates of land grant colleges are practically negligible as a military resource. But the colleges could do much for military training, he believed, by holding a fair and a tolerant attitude towards the life of the army and navy. Mr. Pritchett said in part:

"Under a regime of news distribution such as exists today, men's thoughts are taken up with the events of the day. Few have either the time or the inclination to read the written thoughts of other men. Thrill of the daily war news is already dulled.

"One interesting outcome of the results of science as applied to newsgathering lies in the fact that in a democracy leadership of public opinion tends more and more to pass from him who writes to him who talks. The latter no longer addresses merely those who sit in front of him. The daily press is his megaphone, and when he gets his lips to this trumpet he speaks into the ears of millions.

"When we look back to the remarkable group of men who formed our constitution and founded our nation, it is interesting and significant to note that among the leaders there were no great talkers. When one recalls the names of Washington, of Franklin, of Jefferson, of Hamilton and a score of others of less note, he is struck by the fact that there was scarcely a speechmaker amongst them.

"There were men in the continental Congress who could talk Jefferson or Franklin off their feet any day, and they did it. Jefferson protests against the talkers in no uncertain words. Referring to one of his colleagues, a man long since forgot, he writes, 'He was among those afflicted with the morbid rage of debate. . . . If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send 150 lawyers whose trade is to question everything, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That 150 lawyers should do business together ought not to be expected."

"The interesting thing is that notwithstanding the presence of the speechmakers in those early sessions of the constitutional convention and of Congress the people did not follow them.

"Will thoughtful men 100 years hence read the political speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan as thoughtful men read today the words of Washington and Franklin, of Jefferson and Hamilton, of Adams and Madison?

"Jefferson's plaintive reference to the lawyers has found frequent echo in recent years. In no other country is legislation so completely in the hands of one profession as is the case in the United States.

"As a result of the development of newsgathering and the consequent dominance of the talking type of politician, there is a growing tendency to deal with political questions in a spasmodic and emotional way. The daily newspaper and the talking politician are at one in the appetite for new issues, for new sensations, for new appeals to popular feeling.

"A time of great international stress lends itself most easily to the creation of new issues. We are today in such an epoch. The world is full of passion and of suffering. Out of this situation has suddenly sprung the question of military preparedness. Soberly stated, it means that the nation, taking thought of itself, desires to be prepared to defend its home and maintain its ideal of right and justice in the world, that in order to do this it purposes to ask of each citizen a larger measure of devotion. The American people is ready to do its duty if only it may be shown thoughtfully, soberly, and steadily what that duty is. The danger is that after six months of emotion the whole conception may be supplanted by some other emotional issue which forms the basis of the daily news.

"The proposals as to how this preparation shall be obtained are as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. One of the most widely discussed proposes that military training be given in school and college. Can the college do the work for which it exists and at the same time train men for the military service in such fashion as to count for national readiness if the need arises?

"It is worth while noting that this proposal to train a citizen army in the colleges is no new thing. It was provided for in the Morrill act of 1862 and has been tried out in the land grant colleges for 50 years or more. The requirement of military training in these colleges did not appear in the first Morrill bill presented in 1857, but it was incorporated in the bill of 1862, after the outbreak of the civil war. Each state accepting the grant provided in this act was required to include military tactics in its curriculum. Little attention was given to this requirement in the debate. It seems to have arisen from much the same cause which brought forward the proposition today.

"In 1872 when Senator Morrill introduced a bill to increase the grant established under the act of 1862 he made more extended remarks on the subject of the military training which these colleges could furnish. He said, "Our popular form of government, however peacefully disposed, does not challenge the hearty sympathy of other less popular governments. Peace may not forever be possible; we must remember that in war victory follows neither the greatest nor the most guns . . . does not follow absolutely the largest army, but the best handled and the most sagacious. All of these national colleges are to give some military instruction, and this, so widely diffused and multiplied, in any great future war will be of vastly more service than even our present naval and military academies, however admirably they may be conducted. In time of war, and without annual appropriations, we shall have made our best preparation for war." Here we have the whole thing accomplished—effective military preparation and, wonderful to relate, "without annual appropriation." This is the first time, so far as I can ascertain, that military preparedness has been divorced from an annual appropriation!

"In the land grant colleges established under this act, 29,036 young men received instruction in military science in the year 1914. There are in the country today something over 200,000 men between the ages of 19 and 30 who have received military training in these schools under the supervision of the federal and state authorities! Why then all this commotion concerning the need for a trained body of reserves? We have them already! They have been prepared in the land grant colleges.

"Has this instruction in military science in the land grant colleges any relation to the serious business of national military readiness? By no means. The training which young men have received in this way has not been without its value, but has not always been serious and it is rarely related to the practical life of the soldier. Many of the land grant institutions continue it simply to obtain the congressional grant.

"Senator Morrill's statement that the military training to be given in these colleges could replace that of West Point and Annapolis arose out of a fundamental misapprehension concerning education and concerning the technical character of military service. His statement is against all educational experience as well as against all military history. Military service is distinctly a technical calling. In order to prepare men for any technical calling the training must be exact, intensive, thorough. It is not too much to say that the contribution of the land grant colleges to the preparation of a reserve of citizen soldiery is practically negligible. The mistake lies in the assumption of our legislators that military training could be made a by-product of a college course.

"The experience of the land grant colleges throws an interesting light on the proposal now put forward to teach military training in our colleges and universities, and it brings up anew the inquiry, What is a college for?

"Of late years the college has inclined more and more to look upon itself as a handy man to the body politic. It stood ready to undertake any kind of a job. Now what is a college for?

"I apprehend that when we consider soberly the rise and development of the college we must admit that the college does not exist to prepare men for technical callings. The college undertakes to bring together a group of young men or of young women of approximately the same age, comparable in intellectual attainment, and therefore suited to react the one on the other. A large part of education will come out of these personal reactions of student upon student, of student upon teacher, of teacher upon student.

"The college undertakes to teach its students to use their minds. It seeks to open their vision to the thoughts of great men, to make them responsive to moral and spiritual forces, to help them to grow into men and women and with minds so disciplined that they may be turned to solve whatsoever problems life brings before them.

"This does not mean that the man or woman in college ought not to find there a leading toward the calling he is to follow. One of the weaknesses of the college has been the lack of just such an influence, but this lack has arisen not from the absence of definite technical training, but from the lack of intellectual and spiritual vigor in the college atmosphere.

"I apprehend that the college exists for some such purpose as I have indicated, and when it undertakes to train railroad managers or business administrators, it probably succeeds no better than when it seeks to train soldiers.

"There are two things that the college may do at this time which seems to me to make for military preparedness in the larger and better sense—the sense which recognizes the need for every member of the body politic to attain a certain military experience.

"The colleges can do much for military training by a fair and tolerant attitude towards the life of the army and navy. There has grown up in recent years in our country and particularly among those most active in the cause of international peace a readiness to discredit and to belittle the military service, a tendency to discourage young men of high character from entering the army or the navy. In the light of the world's situation today this attitude is unjust and unfair. No group of citizens can belittle the service of the country in any direction without striking a blow at those human qualities of loyalty and patriotism which lie back of all service and of all devotion.

"No man who looks carefully into the work of the military or the navy officer of today can fail to realize that the career in either branch of our military service is one to which any man may give himself with the fullest devotion and with the highest ideals. Americans as a rule know little of the actual life in these services; they have little touch with their daily routine of duty. The enlisted man who enters the army with the rudiments of an education comes out at the end of his enlistment, if he be a man of ambition, in the possession of the fundamentals of an English education.

There is no career open to an American boy, unless it be that of a teacher, which offers a larger opportunity to minister to the service of men than that of the army or navy officer. There are, to be sure, in both services, men who do not take their profession seriously, but the great body of officers are earnest, hard-working, patriotic men. To belittle this life, to minimize its value, to seek to disparage it as compared with other vocations, is to strike a blow at that spirit which underlies all loyalty and all service. The college man who feels the call of his country can answer it in no finer form than to enter this life. And to give himself to it generously, bravely, intelligently, is to find a life equaled in few vocations.

"And so it seems to me that the college of today does its best service for preparedness, even in the military sense, when it does well the work for which it has been developed, when it sends out from its halls youths whose minds have been trained to serious work, who know thoroughly some things, who have acquired a measure of self discipline, whose souls are open to the influences which make for unselfishness and for devotion, and whose conception of life has taught them to be tolerant of other men's opinions, to be patient with other men's prejudices, to be unmoved by the hatred which grows up so easily in the world. And they will do their best service to the military profession if they insist that this profession be always on a high plane, that service in the army and navy shall attract the youth of highest ability and of the finest character, and that the men who are to train the nation in readiness for whatsoever the future may bring shall consecrate themselves to a profession as noble, as unselfish, as fruitful as any that an American citizen can hope to enter."

Clark University

Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Walcott Calkins—Program of Exercises

WORCESTER, Mass. — Commencement week for Clark University and Clark college formally opened yesterday with the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Walcott Calkins, D. D., of Newton. With Prof. William E. Story, secretary of the university faculty, as marshal, the faculties of Clark University and Clark college and the members of the graduating class, attired in academic dress, marched from the campus to Pilgrim church where the service was held.

Events scheduled for today were the finals in tennis doubles, the prize speaking contest late in the afternoon and the senior banquet at the Hotel Warren in the evening.

Tuesday morning will witness the faculty-varsity baseball game while the afternoon will be given over to fraternity receptions. In the evening will come the commencement concert of the combined musical clubs.

Class day exercises will be held Wednesday morning and in the afternoon there will be the alumni-varsity tennis matches and an alumni reunion at the Leicester Country club. The president's reception will be held from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Commencement exercises and the conferring of degrees will take place Thursday morning. Prof. Royce of Harvard University will give the address. From 12:30 to 2:30 a luncheon will be served the members of the graduating class and their friends. The program for the week concludes with the senior ball held Thursday evening.

Norwich Commencement

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—The inauguration of Col. Ira L. Reeves as president of the institution will be the feature of commencement at Norwich University, which begins next Sunday. The inauguration will take place on Wednesday. General Wood and Col. E. F. Glenn, chief of staff of the department of the East, U. S. A., will be the commencement day speakers June 22.

New Hampshire College

DURHAM, N. H.—The commencement program of New Hampshire College begins on Sunday, June 11 with the baccalaureate sermon, in the gymnasium by Rev. William Henry Van Allen of the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass.

On Monday there will be a company drill for the prize saber on the drill field, an individual prize drill in the armory and a performance of "As You Like It" by the girls' glee club on the lawn of Morrill hall, following the prize drill.

On Tuesday will occur the stated meeting of the trustees, the senior-faculty ball game, the sophomore freshman ball game and the glee club concert in the gymnasium.

On Wednesday will be held the battalion parade, commencement exercises in the gymnasium with an address by Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale school of religion, and the festivities will end with the senior ball in the gymnasium.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE — Craig Players in "The Old Homestead" 8:10.
HUNTINGTON AVE. GROUNDS — 101 Ranch show with Buffalo Bill twice daily 2:15 and 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Princess Pat" musical comedy 8.
MATINEES — Daily at Keith's (2) and Castle Square (2:10); Thursday and Saturday, Park Square (2).

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE HELD AT MT. HOLYOKE

Sermon by Professor Ross of Union Theological Seminary—Vespers Address by President Woolley—Class 91 Honored

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The seventy-ninth annual baccalaureate services of Mt. Holyoke College took place Sunday in the Mary Lyon chapel. Rev. Prof. G. A. Johnston Ross, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, preached at the morning service at 10:30 o'clock. The chapel had been effectively decorated with laurel and purple iris. There was the usual academic procession, which included members of the faculty and seniors, and the vested choir. The choir formed a double line outside the chapel door, through which the faculty and students, in academic costume, passed. The seniors, who were led by the president and vice-president of the class, Miss Evelyn K. Davis of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Dorothy Towle of Westfield, Mass., sat in the center of the chapel; the faculty, led by Miss Florence Foss., instructor in art, and by Dr. Lucy Smith, instructor in zoology, sat on the platform and also in the seats behind the seniors. The choir sat in the choir seats at either side of the chapel. Miss Eleanor Doak, associate professor of mathematics, marshalled the procession.

The choir entered singing the processional, "God the Lord a King Remaineth," by Sir Henry Smart. Following a short prayer, "Te Deum," by G. H. Westbury, was sung. Then came the responsive reading, "Gloria Patria," by John B. Dykes and the Scripture reading. The anthem chosen for the service was "Mount Carmel," by Arthur Foote. After the prayer and the hymn Dr. Ross preached the sermon. This was followed by the hymn, prayer and benediction and the "Sevenfold Amen" by Sir John Stainer. The recessional sung by the choir was Gounod's "Praise Ye the Father."

Dr. Ross spoke on "The Secret of the Reinforcement and Strengthening of Power." "The spiritual and moral life of man," said he, "constitutes the center of the universal system. His is the touch that brings men into a consciousness of God, a progressive unveiling of the moral and spiritual."

The regular vesper service was held at 7:25 o'clock. There was special music for this service by the combined college choirs of 200 voices, assisted by Miss Ada Chadwick, violin; Miss Marguerie Gilman, harp, and the college orchestra.

The president, Miss Mary E. Woolley, spoke on "Strength." She said in part: "'Be ye strong' is the charge of the college to her daughters, the accolade with which she sends them into the world. Be strong, not for yourselves alone, but for others, for there is no place where the strong are not needed today. There is need of the strong woman to make the home the center from which shall radiate the influences that make for the uplift of the community; there is need of the strong woman in the schoolroom, ideally the training ground for the best in American democracy; there is need of the strong woman in the church to bring new inspiration; there is need of the strong woman in society to purify and elevate; there is need of the strong woman in politics, throwing her influence on the side of those who would put country above party; there is need of the strong woman in the world, to join hands with the strong of every nation, to find the way to the light of the new day, when men shall realize the truth that all ye are brethren and one, even God, is your Father."

The meeting of graduates was opened by Mrs. Charlotte Gilpatrick, president of the National Alumnae Association. President Woolley gave a word of welcome to the graduates, and spoke briefly on what the new alumnae hall would mean in the centralization of graduate interests. A solo was rendered by Miss Belle Gottschalk of the class of 1908, who is now an opera singer. Miss Ella Smith explained the meaning of the Alumnae Forum, and said that it was not to take the place of the regular business meeting, but was to explain the topics to be discussed at that meeting. Dean Purington presented a detailed account of the financial history of the new building, for which the money has been almost entirely raised by the college students and alumnae and personal gifts Miss Turner explained the Dix Septem of Class Reunion, under which the students of four classes which were in college at one time would return each year, there being three groups every June. Miss Smith told about the portrait of Dean Purington which is being painted by Henry Core-Delvaille. The proposal of an alumnae quarterly was explained by Miss Ball, which would be much the same as the Mount Holyoke, the college paper, only fuller. It would not begin before February, 1917, at the earliest. The alumnae cup was awarded to the class of 1891.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN DESERTERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The Secolo announces that it is confidently stated that an agreement is to be concluded between Italy and Russia, similar to that already concluded between Italy and France, according to which, after an amnesty has been proclaimed by either side, deserters and evaders of military service will be handed over to their respective countries. It is understood that the number of fugitives to be delivered up by Italy will be much greater than the number that will have to be sent from Russia.

ENGINEERS HOLD NEPONSET RIVER BRIDGE HEARING

There Is Some Opposition but the Project Is Favored by Many Before Army Officials

Some opposition to the plans of the metropolitan park commission for erecting a new bridge across the Neponset river between Boston and Quincy at a cost of $350,000 developed at today's hearing on the subject given by Col. W. E. Craighill, U. S. A., chief of the New England army engineering district, at Barristers hall. Most of those present advocated the structure which is to be a link in the South Shore drive, the objection being raised by owners of property along the river front.

George Lyman Rogers, secretary of the park commission, conducted the case for the petitioners and put David A. Ambrose, assistant engineer for the commission, on the stand to testify as to engineering features. Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, and John J. Carty of the bridge and ferry division represented the city, speaking in behalf of the project.

Acting under instructions from the General Court of 1915, the commission through its chief engineer John R. Rablin, has prepared plans for this structure. These plans have already been the subject of many conferences and public hearings before various tribunals. Last December, they were approved by the cities of Quincy and Boston, and on Jan. 4, the board petitioned the port directors of Boston for approval. After various hearings at which some opposition was voiced, they were finally approved on May 2. On May 18, they were filed with the United States engineers.

When the army engineers have completed their hearings the plans, reports and copy of testimony will be sent to Washington for approval by the secretary of war, Newton D. Baker. This is the final step before advertisements for bids for construction are placed.

This bridge, according to the testimony of the park commission's engineers, is to be constructed on the site of the present structure. Its length is 735 feet, 61 feet wide, and it is planned to construct it of reenforced concrete and steel, resting the entire superstructure on 16 granite piers, including the draw piers.

Colonel Craighill today cross-examined the engineers of the commission as to the design, height, etc., and they testified that the design is similar to that of the new Wellington bridge, which was built by the board during last year.

Referring to the new location of the draw span, which was developed by questions asked by the attorney for the New Haven railroad, the engineers stated they have planned a new location for the draw span as well as the channel of the river, which will bring the draw on a direct line with the railroad structure which is parallel with the bridge. At the present time the old draw span of the bridge, is not in line with the railroad structure and consequently the draw is open longer than necessary.

Plans of the engineers also provide for the construction and maintenance of a temporary bridge which will be utilized by the traveling public during the construction of the concrete structure.

FOGG ART MUSEUM REPORTS RESULTS OF PAST SEASON

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University reports that the past year was marked by the purchase of Sassetta's "Christ in Limbo," and of "Paris Master," a Cassoni panel, and by the gift of a collection of 48 Italian fourteenth-sixteenth century miniatures and of the picture "Madonna and Child and Two Saints," of the school of Ghirlandaio. Under the direction of Edward Waldo Forbes '95, director of the museum, and of Saul Joseph Sachs '00, the new assistant director, five important special loan exhibitions were held, 33 smaller loans of works of art were made, nine lecturers gave 31 public lectures on art and eight conferences were given on the various exhibitions.

The other purchases, made either by the museum or by friends were as follows: Seventeen important engravings and etchings, 16 books, 296 slides and 87 photographs.

The other gifts were as follows: One Persian miniature, one late Byzantine miniature, one sixteenth century Italian brocade, reproductions of Japanese works of art, two Japanese prints, wood block engraved by Timothy Cole, Japanese book, 37 engravings and etchings, 228 books, 196 photographs, 2485 slides, $75 prizes for drawing and painting, $2000 annual research fellowship in fine arts. The most important exhibitions were those of early Italian engravings, Spanish paintings, lithographs, English water colors and drawings by old masters.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS ENTRAIN

About 66 members and guests of the Joseph Warren commandery, Knights Templars entrain at the South station today for the thirty-third triennial conclave of the grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States to be held in Los Angeles, Cal., June 20-23. The party will occupy several Pullman sleepers and a diner as far as Chicago, where their cars will be joined to those of the Grand commandery of New York and run special the remainder of the tour. The party is headed by Commander George L. Dodd. It is expected they will return to Boston July 7. From Los Angeles after the conclave the party will go to Seattle, Wash., where a steamer is to take them through Puget sound to Vancouver, B. C. There a special train will take them back to Boston.

GROCERS ARRIVING IN BOSTON FOR THE NATIONAL MEETING

Men of Prominence in Trade From All Over the United States to Address the Delegates

Preliminary to the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Grocers Association to be held at the Copley-Plaza hotel Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the executive committee meets today at the hotel in business session, followed by the meeting at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow of the board of directors for consideration of campaign work of the educational and cost research committees. At 2 p. m. tomorrow the canners conference committee and the foreign trade relations committee meet while at 4 p. m. the economy conference committee meets.

Wednesday at 9:30 a. m., the convention will be called to order by Theodore F. Whitmarsh, the president. This is the first time that the national association has met in Boston. After an invocation by Bishop John W. Hamilton, Mayor James M. Curley gives an address of welcome, folowed by an address by Channing H. Cox, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and a response by W. C. McConaughey, first vice-president.

Addresses will then be given by John H. Shafer, president of the National Association of Retail Grocers; L. V. B. Cameron, president of the National Association of Brokers in Refined Sugar, and others.

Included in Thursday's program is an address by Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman of the federal trade commission; Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture; Dr. Louis A. Fischer, chief of the division of weights and measures of the United States bureau of standards; John H. Fahey, honorary vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and others. At 7 p. m the annual dinner will be held.

Friday's program includes addresses by Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, director of the bureau of business research of Harvard University and others. New officers and directors are to be elected before adjournment Friday.

COMMENCEMENT AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

Commencement week began at Simmons College with the baccalaureate exercises in the Harvard Congregational church, Brookline, Sunday. The address was by the Rev. Willis Howard Butler, associate minister of the Old South church, Boston. Tonight the senior promenade is to be held in South hall.

Class day exercises are to be held tomorrow on the dormitory campus at 4 p. m. At 8 p. m. the glee and mandolin clubs give a concert in South hall, followed by the glee club assembly.

Wednesday at 11 a. m. the commencement exercises take place in the Harvard church. The chief address will be by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, D. D., president of Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge. Immediately after these exercises is to be the luncheon and meeting of the Simmons College alumnae association in the college building. At 8 p. m. Wednesday comes the reception by President Henry Lefavour to the alumnae and friends in South hall.

The final event on the commencement week program is the senior luncheon Thursday at 1 p. m. in South hall.

PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—The Secolo reports an embarrassing difference of opinion which has arisen between the governments in Berlin and Munich. The latter, acting on a secret convention signed in 1914, has dismissed the men of the 1871 class, whilst Prussia not only retains the men of that class, but contemplates calling up those of 1865 to 1869. Prussia protests against the application of a convention which was signed in anticipation of a much shorter duration of war, but the Bavarian government sticks to its point, and no solution of the difficulty appears to be forthcoming.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CHINA WILL UNITE FACTIONS

Era of Peace and Prosperity Looked for Under Leadership of Li Yuan-hung—Northern Provinces Accept Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has received the following cablegram from President Li Yuan-hung of China, who took up the duties of chief executive on June 7.

"On behalf of the government and people of China I thank the government and people of the United States and yourself for your message of sympathy on the occasion of the death of President Yuan Shih-Kai. Mme. Yuan desires me to express to Mrs. Wilson and yourself her heartfelt thanks for your kind expression of sympathy."

"Guided by the great ideas that have made the United States an enduring republic and a prosperous country, I hope to see realized your wishes for the prosperity of the Chinese people."

Information from the state department shows that the succession of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung to the presidency in China will inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity and will unite all the discordant elements in that country.

The state department has received a cablegram from Paul S. Reinsch, United States minister to Pekin, stating that all the northern provinces, including Chekiang, had accepted the new President. As the southern provinces had already proclaimed him as the rightful President, he now holds the reins of government without opposition. Dr. Reinsch added in his cable despatch to the state department that it is most likely that the South would ask that changes be made in the personnel of the present responsible cabinet, which was formed while President Yuan Shih-Kai was still alive.

Opinion in the best informed American circles here is that the elevation of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, with the sincere support of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, which has been assured, will unite the Conservatives and Radicals. Both the new President and the premier are military leaders, and the army has pledged its support to them.

Commenting on the effect of the change of the head of state, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, who is now in Peking on a visit, says in a private cablegram: "The present personal and official acts of the new President, Li Yuan-hung, promises an enlightened administration, governed by a magnanimous policy not always to be found in the Orient.

"His first three mandates as President were issued this morning (Thursday). The first mandate tells the Chinese people and the world that he will follow strictly the constitution and the republican policy. The second mandate announces that the government soldiers and civil and military officers are to remain just as they are at present. The third mandate pays a fitting tribute to the memory of President Li's predecessor.

"The veteran marshal, Fen Kuo-chang, one of the ablest generals after General Tuan Chi-jui, has telegraphed his cordial support to President Li. That all the leaders of the north and south will cordially back up the new administration and restore a united China is the opinion held by many well informed foreigners here."

STREET COLLECTION IN DURBAN

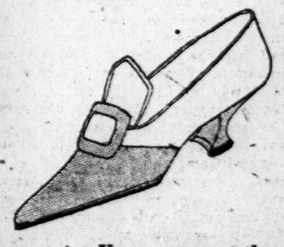
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At Durban, Natal, a street collection was made on behalf of the dependents of those who have fallen with the naval forces. The cash proceeds of the street collection total at present over £2000, but much more is expected. At a great demonstration the mayor announced that a cablegram would be sent to Admiral Jellicoe expressing confidence in and appreciation of the fleet.

Filene's

The latest arrivals $7

The darker places on the Colonial pumps are champagne kid, the rest is white. They are beautifully made and the price is particularly interesting. The kids are fine and soft. Turned soles, finely curved Cuban Louis heels.



Other combinations are ivory and brown, ivory and champagne, gray and white, $7.

The tapering Vassar pump at the left comes in champagne or light gray kid with shiny buckle. One of our prettiest designs, $7. No end of black, white and other kinds of pumps beginning at $3.50.

Magnolia Sport Pumps

White buck with ball straps of tan, black, gray and champagne. Made with 2-inch heel especially to wear with this Summer's lovely sport clothes. $5.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS IN THE UNITED STATES

The purpose of this series of articles was to bring forward, in the presidential year of 1916, some of the famous presidential campaigns of the past, to take note of the issues upon which they were fought and lost or won, and to present those moods of popular thought which expressed themselves in heated opposition to or enthusiastic support of public men and public policies in periods of unusual national excitement, agitation or danger. The series began with the Lincoln campaigns and the present article brings it to a close.

XII.

THE BRYAN CAMPAIGNS. No. 3.

Following the election of 1896, without loss of time, William Jennings Bryan entered upon preparations for his next campaign. He compiled, to begin with, his book, "The First Battle," recounting the principal events in his fight for free coinage and in his contest with William McKinley for the presidency. In addition to a running account of the ante-convention struggle for Democratic control between the gold and silver elements in that party, this book contained a complete resumé of the convention proceedings, his "cross of gold" speech and other of his principal campaign addresses, and a biographical sketch of the champion of bimetallism written by his wife. The volume had a tremendous sale which, with the receipts from his lectures, placed him in easy financial circumstances and enabled him to devote all his time to the propagation of his political and economic views. During a great part of the years 1897-8 he wrote and talked on bimetallism.

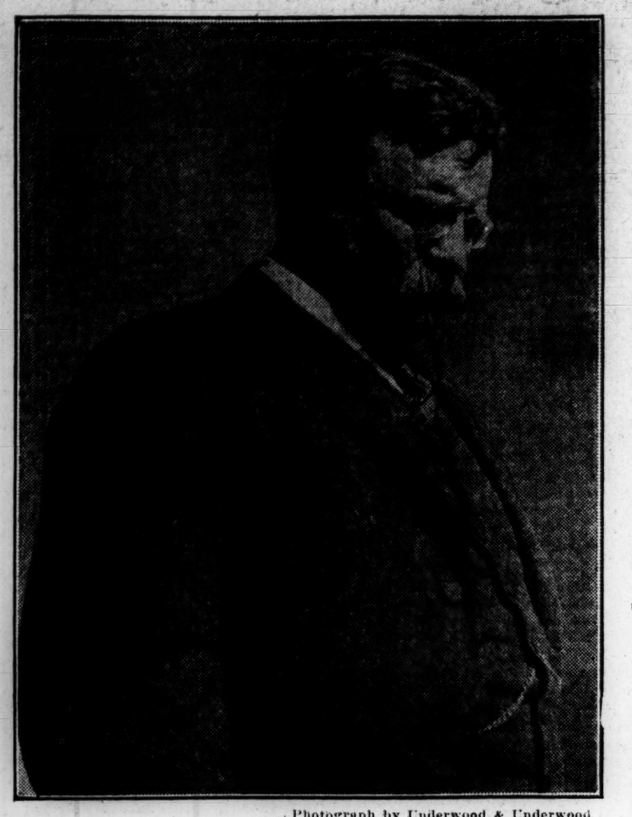
On Aug. 16, 1896, gold was discovered on Bonanza creek, a tributary of the Klondike which flows into the Yukon in the Canadian territory of Yukon. It was soon discovered that the district would admit of the entering of 1000 claims. In other parts of Yukon and Alaska additional discoveries were soon made and a rush of gold seekers for the far northwest of the North American continent soon set in. Some 30,000 people, men for the greater part, found their way into the district in the next three or four years. Within a few years the annual output of the precious metal in the field ran up to $22,000,000. Ten years from the first strike the production had fallen to $5,600,000, but it has grown at intervals since that time. Not only in Yukon and in Alaska, but in other parts of the world gold production has increased to such an extent as to unsettle values greatly during the years of the present century. To the high rate of world gold production has been attributed the great increase in the cost of living. In short, the increase in gold production that had begun when Bryan was making his great fight for the white metal in 1896 practically revolutionized the money situation and left the champion of bimetallism for the time being without an issue.

The McKinley administration was not long in power before the Dingley protective tariff bill was enacted by a special session of Congress. Under Cleveland there had been a deficit in the treasury; this was soon turned into a surplus. Protection was demanded of McKinley and protection was promised by him. The promise was kept. The Dingley act raised duties to their highest point. Because many of the commodities protected were produced by trusts, the Democrats lost no time in branding the Republican party as a protector of combinations that were raising prices for necessities, such as sugar and petroleum. Numerous articles placed on the free list by the Wilson act were now made dutiable. A provision in the Dingley bill authorized the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties under which the duties might be lowered in the interest of nations disposed to be friendly in their commercial relations with the United States. When such reciprocity treaties were signed, however, the Senate refused to ratify them.

The opportunity was not lost of emphasizing the money victory over Bryan. Congress passed a law in 1900 which insured the maintenance of the gold standard by reserving $150,000,000 of gold coin and bullion to redeem the United States notes and treasury notes of 1890 and authorizing the sale of bonds when necessary to maintain the reserve. The country had become prosperous once more in 1897. In 1898 there was work and business for all. Once more the "smoke nuisance" was pointed to with pride by the Republican party. Gold was coming into, not going out of the country. The silver miners had become gold and copper and zinc miners. In the five-year period from 1897 to 1902 the United States coined $437,500,000 in gold, while the average for five-year periods from 1873 had been only $224,000,000.

The situation in Cuba had been continuously growing more troublesome to the United States from the outbreak of the revolution of 1895 in that country, after an unusually long interval of peace. The last revolt had extended over a period of 10 years, from 1868 to 1878, and had left the island in an impoverished condition. This was but one of a series of 10 rebellions in Cuba during the nineteenth century. For the suppression of the latest and final uprising the Spanish government has superseded Captain-General Campos with General Weyler, a man who entered upon an administration that was soon to become notorious for its cruelty. Details of horrors for which he was responsible found their way into United States newspapers and soon were forced upon the attention of Congress. Representatives of the Senate and House at Washington visited Cuba for the purpose of seeing for themselves, and these brought back dreadful stories. One of the most efficient of the investigators, Senator Proctor of Vermont, reported that starvation was depopulating the island. The statistics supplied the United States government removed all doubt as to the necessity of some kind of outside interference in behalf of the natives of the island.

Plans were being formulated for an active campaign in Cuba's behalf when the shocking report reached the country that the United States battleship Maine, which was visiting the harbor of Havana on a call of international courtesy, had been blown up. This was on Feb. 15, 1898. Although Captain Sigsbee, one of the few survivors of the hundreds on board at the time of the explosion—at night, when most of the crew were in their bunks—asked for a suspension of judgment, the American public at once became greatly incensed and demanded that an end be put to Spanish misrule in Cuba.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Theodore Roosevelt

The war feeling in the United States ran high. Flags flew everywhere, and the national airs were played and sung in all the theaters. Speedy action was demanded of Congress. Then ensued a memorable contest between the legislative and executive branches of the government. Congress, and especially the House, was for war; the President was for peace. He did everything possible to avert hostilities. At his request the Spanish government recalled Weyler, but the new captain-general of the island made no satisfactory changes in its government. Driven to some positive action by popular opinion and by Congress, President McKinley, on March 8, asked Congress for an appropriation of $50,000,000 for national defense, and this was promptly granted. Preparations were thereupon made to resist a foreign enemy.

On April 11 the President sent a special message to Congress in which he entered with some detail into the history of Cuban affairs, declaring that in his opinion the time had now come for forcible interference. Spain was given opportunity to decide whether she would evacuate Cuba and thus avoid a war. She refused flatly to accede to Washington's demand, and action by Congress declaring war was taken on April 19. In connection therewith and in response to the public sentiment of the nation, the announcement was made that it was not the purpose of the United States to retain possession of the island. Inside of a week President McKinley called for 200,000 volunteers, and the quota of each of the several states was quickly filled.

It is not the purpose here to follow the history of this war, but this reference to it is necessary because from the conflict arose conditions and from it emerged personalities which have since affected, and are today affecting, the currents of American history. One of the immediate results of the victory over Spain was the recognition of the United States for the first time as a world power. As a consequence of the war Porto Rico, the Philippine islands and the island of Guam came under the jurisdiction of the stars and stripes. The zone of American influence spread to Asia. Hawaii was annexed. "Trade Follows the Flag" became the motto of territorial expansionists. Soon native ambition began to take flights of fancy which if realized would have placed the United States in territorial competition with the foremost empires of the eastern hemisphere. This tendency aroused opposition naturally, and in view of the fact that with the Philippines the country had also inherited a rebellion of considerable proportions and tenacity William Jennings Bryan's anti-imperialism issue found many followers.

In the early days of the Spanish war Mr. Bryan, naturally a peace-loving man, had been nagged by the Republican press because of his delay in responding to the call to the colors. He soon silenced his critics, however, by seeking a commission as colonel and raising the Third Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. With his command he went into camp and awaited orders to proceed to the front. These never came, however, because only a fraction of the volunteer forces raised were necessary to overthrow the Spanish power in Cuba.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was assistant secretary of the navy under McKinley when the war broke out, resigned to organize with Surgeon, now Major-General Leonard Wood, the First United States Cavalry which became known familiarly as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." This company distinguished itself in Cuba. Early in the campaign the colonelcy first held by Wood, devolved upon Roosevelt, who thenceforth commanded the Rough Riders until their disbandment. In the meantime a strong movement was set afoot in New York to make Theodore Roosevelt Governor of that state upon the strength of his war record. This was successful and he became Governor of the Empire state on Jan. 1, 1899, holding the office until Dec. 31, 1900. Theodore Roosevelt's record in the Spanish war had been spectacular. It appealed to the populace. In the Governor's office at Albany he had displayed signal ability as an administrator. The transaction of public business came easy to him. He was, however, in many clashes with the state "bosses," who had learned to dislike him at an earlier time when he was police commissioner in New York city, and had given considerable attention to the upsetting of their plans.

His acts, always on the side of the people, as opposed to the political machines and the political "bosses," won corresponding public favor and support. The experienced and shrewd politicians of the state were quick to see the political possibilities in the path of such a man, and they determined to check his onward career in a peculiar manner.

The office of Vice-President of the United States is not given the importance it deserves. Because the Vice-President has very little power, outside of the presiding officer's chair in the Senate, and because he seldom has influence in the administration, he is regarded by many as a nonentity. Vice-Presidents have little opportunity of distinguishing themselves. If they seek to be conspicuous they are regarded as intruders upon the domain of the chief magistrate. Four years in the Vice-President's chair, according to a common view, fits a man for many years of obscurity.

Senator Thomas C. Platt and other Republican "war horses" of New York to whom Roosevelt was an undesirable political factor, determined upon making him Vice-President. Accordingly at Philadelphia, in June, 1900, following the renomination of McKinley by acclamation, Theodore Roosevelt, named for McKinley's associate on the ticket, was the recipient of a like honor. This, in fact, was a year notable for nominations by acclamation, William Jennings Bryan for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President receiving their nominations in a similar manner at Kansas City, Mo., early in the following July.

The free silver issue was largely lost sight of in the 1900 campaign and anti-imperialism was not over popular with any class. The country was very prosperous and pessimism had little opportunity, no matter how directed. Moreover, McKinley was a much loved man and he had gathered about him advisers who, in the main, had the entire confidence of the country. Especially had the McKinley administration been successful in the conduct of foreign affairs. John Hay as secretary of state had the respect and cordial regard of all the nations. He had particularly established better relations than had existed for years previously with the British government. He secured, through his famous "open door" policy a guarantee of the integrity of the Chinese empire and in all of his diplomatic correspondence the dignity of the republic was upheld.

Nevertheless, Bryan made another great fight for the policies he advocated. His "paramount issue," imperialism, was only incidental after all to a general line of attack upon Republicanism and its methods. But the country was not ready to accept his doctrines. Four years previously McKinley had received 271 electoral votes to Bryan's 176; now the electoral vote stood McKinley 292; Bryan, 155.

The tragedy on the Buffalo exposition grounds, Sept. 6, 1901, eventuated in making Theodore Roosevelt President. The man the New York "bosses" had undertaken to silence and, if possible, to eliminate from politics, had become chief magistrate of the nation. Greatly to the surprise of many who regarded him as an impulsive character and a person likely to upset the government in his desire for changes to suit his own notions, President Roosevelt announced that, so far as he could do so with proper regard for public interests, he would carry out the McKinley administrative plans for the remainder of the term. He kept his word faithfully. During the more than three years in which he served as President before securing the office directly from the people, he had scrupulous regard for the McKinley policies and interfered very little with the McKinley program. This steadied the country. Moreover, it pleased the public which as a whole reverenced McKinley no less as a citizen than as a President. There have been greater men in the White House, far more brilliant men in the public view, but no American statesman, Washington and Lincoln excepted, found a warmer or a more secure place in the affections of his countrymen than did William McKinley.

President Roosevelt had displayed great power of initiative in the Boxer revolution and in other matters, and it was not surprising to the country when he undertook to make peace between Russia and Japan. Other nations thought the mediation premature, looked for its failure, but peace was established between the two empires at Portsmouth, and to some extent against the will of each. It was during this period, also, that President Roosevelt, finding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in his way, in the matter of constructing a canal across the isthmus of Panama, had substituted for it the Hay-Pauncefote treaty about which much has been said in the past and concerning which much is likely to be said in the future. His conduct of affairs on the whole was satisfying to a people who have a liking for vigorous treatment of public affairs, and when he sought nomination for the presidency on his own merits in Chicago in 1904, it went to him by acclamation, Alton B. Parker of New York, nominated at St. Louis by a convention in which the voice of Bryan was stronger than the Bryan influence, was his Democratic opponent. Parker made a weaker candidate than Bryan. He lost in the West where Bryan was strong. No fewer than 336 electoral votes went to Roosevelt as a result of this contest, Parker receiving only 140.

William Jennings Bryan had taken a world trip and had written interestingly of his experiences. In the years since he first flashed into view in 1896 he had grown in public esteem. It was seen that he was not a shallow demagogue, as some would have it, nor a mere office-seeker as others insisted, but a man who held opinions in advance of his time. Some of the most radical of his views had been espoused by President Roosevelt. On the grounds which Republican newspapers had taken to justify their abuse and ridicule of Bryan, they were now applauding and extolling the man in the White House. Bills incorporating his ideas were introduced in Congress and passed. He was roundly denounced for proposing public ownership for the railways in one year; in the next year he saw the Republican administration proposing rigorous regulation of the common carriers, in all of their departments, as the only alternative to complete government control and operation.

The Democratic party had abandoned him for Alton B. Parker in 1904. It had swung around to him again in 1908. His prospects for election looked brighter in that year than at any time since his first contest with McKinley. The nomination came to him at Denver on the first ballot, the vote being, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, 892½; John A. Johnson of Minnesota, 46. For a "running mate" he was given John W. Kern of Indiana, now a distinguished United States senator.

President Roosevelt, in a statement which has been the subject of much discussion and dispute, had indicated his desire to retire from the presidency at the end of his term. Many understood him to say that he would never seek another term. However this may be, he entered with his usual vigor into a campaign looking to the nomination of William Howard Taft, who had served under him in various capacities and who was now his secretary of war. The power of the Roosevelt administration was used to bring about Mr. Taft's nomination, despite the wishes of many leaders in the Republican organization. President Roosevelt had built up not only a strong political machine, but he had inspired a very strong opposition. The "war horses" of the party were nearly all against him, and, consequently, against his candidate. Many of them were candidates themselves, as the result of the first and only ballot shows. It stood: William H. Taft, 702; Philander C. Knox, 68; Charles E. Hughes, 67; Joseph G. Cannon, 58; Charles W. Fairbanks, 40; Robert M. LaFollette, 25; Joseph B. Foraker, 16; Theodore Roosevelt, 3. Necessary to choice, 490.

The administration had carried through its plans by what had come to be known in those days as the "steam roller" process, but the victory left a bad feeling in the party and a bad impression upon the country. There were no signs of revolt among the regulars. The "Old Guard" may be beaten, but it never bolts. As usual it became reconciled to the nominee and worked for him and voted for him. The country was too busy to long remember that it had condemned the methods by which William Howard Taft had been nominated. Moreover, there was again the menace of Bryanism. The interests were alert to the peril of the hour. Better the steam roller, better Rooseveltism, better Taft, better anything than "that man Bryan."

And so "that man Bryan" was defeated for the third time, although 6,409,104 of his fellow citizens voted for him.

AMERICAN DOLLAR SECURITIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The treasury announce that W. G. Turpin, C. B., has been appointed chairman of the American dollar securities committee, in succession to Sir Robert Chalmers, G. C. B.

Gears Were Only a Makeshift

THE men who made the first gas cars knew that change-speed gears belonged in the machine-shop—not on the road.

But there were so many problems to be solved—motor, ignition, tires, cooling, etc.—that make-shift mechanical transmissions were retained.

Then J. B. Entz, inventor of the self-starter and other electric equipment, grasped the idea that the *attractive force between two magnets is easily varied and controlled.*

Thus came the *magnetic transmission* which does away with the *power jerks* of clutch and gear sets, substituting *power pull*—attaining true elasticity and unbelievable ease of operation.

Owen Magnetic

"The Car of a Thousand Speeds"

To introduce this revolutionary improvement to the motoring world the R. M. Owen Company, the Baker R. & L. Company and the General Electric Company (associated in the production of the Owen Magnetic) have waited until the rush to multiple-cylinder cars proved that people are anxious to get smooth, elastic power.

So now the Owen Magnetic is offered for general sale and is purchased eagerly by America's most distinguished motorists—who get keen pleasure from owning and driving "the world's smartest vehicle."

Exquisite bodies in stock—or to order.

THE BAKER R. & L. COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York, Minneapolis, Hartford, Chicago, Kansas City, Toledo, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Columbus, Boston, Pittsburg, San Francisco

Touring, Coupe and Roadster Models from $3150 to $3750

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEAN ACADEMY

FRANKLIN, Mass.—Dean Academy will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary Wednesday and Thursday with pageantry, sports and speaking, and reunions of the alumni, in connection with the commencement festivities. Wednesday, June 14, will be Alumni day.

Among the speakers expected on that day are: Governor McCall, Senator Weeks, Dr. E. Bolles, who gave the oration at the dedication of the present building in 1874, and Dr. Abby Fox-Rooney of Los Angeles, Cal., who was a member of the first board of instructors. Many graduates of the school will give short addresses at the alumni luncheon at noon. In the afternoon a pageant, emblematical of the school's history, will be given by students and graduates under the direction of Miss Margaret Burleigh Titus '07, who prepared the pageant. The dancing will be under the leadership of Mrs. C. H. Darling of Franklin.

Former President William H. Taft will deliver an address at the commencement exercises on Thursday. The pageant will be repeated in the afternoon, and there will be two ball games, one between the alumni and the school team and an old-fashioned game between teams composed of alumni.

LABOR DEMAND GOOD IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The municipal employment bureau points out that the striking difference in economic conditions now and a year ago is indicated by the fact that more than eight times as many places were filled last month as in May, 1915. During the month, 2373 men and women were placed in jobs, exceeding the bureau's previous record by 447. Part of the increase was due to the opening of a new munitions plant in New Jersey. The printing trade is in its best season and reflects the general prosperity. Hotels are short of help, and the bureau notes a new subdivision of labor, in that building porters are no longer willing to be window washers on sky scrapers. Among farm workers, milkers and berry pickers are in special demand, and in Connecticut teachers wanting summer outdoor work have gone out into the fields.

WOMAN GETS GRADUATION HONORS

George Washington University last week awarded its first woman's Ph. D. to Miss Gertrude R. Brigham, who was formerly welfare manager in a Boston retail store. Her thesis was entitled "The Legend of Romance and the Philosophy of the Romantic in Literature," comprised 250 pages and was divided into three parts: First, the philosophy of the romantic; second, Arthurian motives in English literature; third, Gothic and classical cycles of romance. It was received with high commendations from the board of examiners.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK WELL PATRONIZED

From present indications there will be more applicants for instruction in the university extension courses conducted by the state board of education next fall than can be taken care of under the appropriation. The department is prepared to handle 2250 students and has an enrollment of 1500 with constant applications. The department is considering the advisability of limiting enrollment in towns. As things are, it will have to go on the policy of first come first served.

Lowell teachers are preparing to form several classes next year. Centers are being developed in different parts of the state for the benefit of those persons who wish to take class instruction, but are removed from the large communities and therefore without some special arrangement must be restricted to correspondence work. The center is established in a city or large town that can be easily reached from the surrounding district by trolley. This provides opportunity for the formation of groups large enough to receive class instruction.

About 20 students have finished the courses for which they enrolled and have been given certificates. The list is increased every week. Within the next two weeks all classes will close for the summer. Many of them have closed.

A letter from one student is typical of the value of the work rendered by the department. It is from a man who says he took the course for the express purpose of preparing himself for an examination. Thanks to it and the personal interest of the teachers, who gave him special lessons, he says, he passed with an average of 88.82 per cent and is now fifth on the list for promotion.

ELKS TO CELEBRATE FLAG DAY

Boston lodge of Elks, No. 10, will celebrate Flag day next Wednesday afternoon by a parade and flag-raising on Boston Common. Mayor Curley and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will speak. The committee in charge are Col. John H. Dunn, chairman; Cornelius A. Reardon, secretary; Alexander McGregor, Stephen J. Moran, W. Norman Ritchie, John Paul O'Neil, William J. Casey, James P. Murphy, Max Fisher, James W. Reardon, William H. Sullivan, Fred Finnegan, Horace Baum, George McLellan, Maj. F. L. Bogan, Fred E. Bolton, Capt. James B. Connolly, John Quinn, Jr., Philip D. Warren, Oscar Schaffer and William F. Miller.

ORDER OF BUFFALOES MEET

Members of the Order of Buffaloes from all parts of the state assembled at Malden yesterday for the annual state convention. The Malden herd received the state officers in Marcus hall and later degree work was exemplified by Worcester herd. The convention will open today. At noon a banquet will be given by the local herd, followed by election and installation of officers.

RETURNS FILED UNDER LOBBY ACT

Additional returns under the "lobby" act have been filed with the secretary of the commonwealth as follows: The Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts paid to Alonzo E. Yont $500; the New England Equitable Insurance Company, to Chester A. Dunham, $1320; the Cambridge Electric Light Company, to Arthur H. Brooks, $225; the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor, to Henry Sterling, $350, John P. Meade $257.50, and John Macdougall $309.40; the Massachusetts state branch of the Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers Union, to Denis J. Mahoney, $500; the Pathescope Company of New England, to Claude L. Allen, $750; Julius C. Morse, to Innes & Turtle, $500.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, nominee of the Republicans for Vice-President of the United States, has been invited to attend the fourteenth annual reunion of the Fairbanks family, to be held at the Fairbanks homestead in Dedham, Mass., Aug. 26, with about 800 persons in attendance. Officers are to be elected and reports read at the annual business meeting of their homestead in Dedham Thursday. Henry Irving Fairbanks president of the association, will preside.

AERONAUTICAL SQUAD SWORN IN

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. — A Burgess aeroplane is soon to be provided the members of the aeronautical squad of the tenth deck company, Massachusetts naval militia, who have been sworn in, it was announced yesterday, and are now a part of the regular organization of the naval force of the state. The squad will be in charge of Norman Cabot as ensign, with George R. Fearing, Gordon Baleh, Bayard Tuckerman and Clifford L. Webster as flying officers.

New Englanders Delight

in Desserts made with **Sea Moss Farine.** The "Sea flavor" is liked by all. Wholesome, tasty puddings easily made. Delicious Blanc Mange, Jellies, Custards quickly prepared. Makes delicate, delicious food for the most fastidious; recommended by cooking experts.

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AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

Boston Symphony Orchestra

DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor.

SEASON OF 1916-1917

24 Friday Afternoons from Oct. 13.
24 Saturday Evenings from Oct. 14.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN

Tech Celebration on the Charles River Basin Begins

TECH PROGRAM OF CELEBRATION NOW UNDER WAY

(Continued from page one)

ter of the institute, and which for a quarter of a century took care of all its activities.

James P. Munroe, orator at the farewell emphasized the appeal which the Rogers building makes to all Tech men and pointed out various exceptional influences which have contributed to build up its power over young men.

"It is no small thing, then, which this meeting symbolizes," he said. "The farewell that we are taking is no perfunctory good-bye. On the contrary, it involves the uprooting of traditions, of sentiments, of loyalties that have been digging themselves deep for half a century. The traditions which have come down to the students of today are very flesh and bone with those established by President Rogers, by his devoted associates on the corporation and faculty, and by those pioneer youth of 1865, who, bringing to the institute, perhaps, no very great technical equipment, brought what is far better, earnestness, sobriety, thirst to learn, and industry to make that knowledge of the fullest effect."

Defining what he called the "spirit of Technology," Mr. Munroe continued: "Today, as we take leave of the cradle of that spirit, we are confronted with the serious question: Has that spirit of Technology—at once so intangible and so very real—has it the power, the vitality, the humility, to survive transplanting, not only to the new conditions and the new perplexities, but also to the novel luxuries of the Charles river site? More than this, has it the innate strength to do what all healthy, transplanted things should do—grow into something not only of even higher fame, but of still greater use? That we do believe, from the bottom of our souls, that the institute has this youthful vigor and this eternal promise, is witnessed by our coming together from every corner of America for these days of lively rejoicing and of solemn anointing."

Eulogizing in turn President Runkle, "executive link between the pioneer days that began with Rogers and the days of fulfilment that began with Walker," President Walker, "who, in a very real sense, found the institute of wood and left it of marble," and President Rogers, "immanent and radiant with the spirit of Technology," Mr. Munroe concluded:

"But woe to us, if, having made that new shrine and having transferred to it that spirit of Rogers, we forget what it was and is that this Rogers building means? Into it have been builded the multiform labors of hundreds of great leaders and thousands of their neophytes, all seeking the one enduring thing in life, the truth; all scorning to reach their ends by any road other than that of hard work; all ambitious, but for the general good; all fired with the desire to contribute something towards the bettering of human conditions and the uplifting of the world; all striving for that greatest of human possessions, character.

"But character does not come as the result of formal lectures, of the piling up of facts, or of the acquisition of complicated formulae. It comes through the contact, under favoring conditions, of trained mind with eager mind, of formed personalities with those forming; through the interpretation by men, not only expert in science, but reverent towards life, of the master-books, and major discoveries, the basic verities of human experience. To multiply lecture-rooms, to elaborate apparatus, to magnify material facilities on the other side of the Charles, without at the same time extending and vivifying the influences which make for manhood, for social understanding, for reverence that make, in short, for character, would be indeed to leave behind not only this Rogers building itself, but also all that it stands for and has stood for, throughout these 50 years.

"Whatever may become of this architectural body, never shall we forget its intrinsic beauty, its warm touch of companionship, its stimulus to our hearts and minds. But the soul of it, the legacy of Presidents Rogers and Runkle and Walker and all the rest, the spirit of Technology, we take with us, not in memory but in actuality; and we believe, yes, we know, that in conveying its across the Charles we are leading it to opportunities, to achievements, to new affections and associations far greater, far richer, far more full of promise than even those which we today so proudly and gratefully commemorate."

The Walker Memorial

Addresses by Dr. Francis Walker, son of the former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University featured the corner-stone-laying at the site of the Walker Memorial this afternoon, and with these ceremonies the formal dedication of the new Tech buildings across the Charles was under way.

Prof. Harry W. Tyler was the marshal at the exercises and at 2 o'clock undergraduates, and alumni began the march from the new buildings to the site of the memorial, escorted by the M. I. T. battalion.

President Maclaurin's brief address opened the ceremony. He said the untiring devotion of President Walker to the institute had borne rich fruit in the splendid position Technology occupies today. The momiral, he said, would commend itself to President Walker's judgment as its purpose was distinctly a practical one and it was designed to meet all the human needs of those who use it.

Francis Walker '2 paid a tribute to President Maclaurin, who he said was the third founder of the institute. Every problem of Technology was looked upon by his father, he said, from the standpoint of public interest.

In his address which presented the Walker memorial that is to be to the students who are to be the alumni of the future, Professor Winslow said that as president of the senior class of 18 years ago it has been his official duty to present to the institute the bust of President Walker that stands in the corridor of the Rogers building as a memorial erected by the last body of undergraduates of his presidency. "We desire, as undergraduates," said Professor Winslow at the time, "to express our love and our gratitude to our leader in some fashion which should last as long as this building stands," and the speaker pictured the removal of the bronze to the new memorial which is to bear his name, and from its new location "his clear gaze will look out over the current of young life flowing past with the same message of inspiration which it bore to those who went before.

"Technology men will see in that eloquent face as we did long ago, the courage which was undaunted by the rout of Chancellorsville, the energy which revolutionized the United States census, the broad, clear vision which established an epoch in political economy, the loyalty and devotion which built up this institution, and the modesty, the hopefulness, the enthusiasm, which made President Walker our ideal of all that we hold true and manly."

"The alumni of Technology," said Professor Walker in conclusion, "present this Walker memorial to you who are to be the alumni of the future. We want it to make your life as undergraduates richer and fuller. We want this building to stand to you as a memorial of a great economist and a great man—of one who saw the large problems of human society with a clear and sure vision, who served the large ends of humanity with dauntless courage and burning sympathy. We want it to inspire you to a realization of your responsibilities as members of the brotherhood of science, as men commissioned to mold the forces of society as well as the copper and iron from the mine, into a universe fit for a nobler and freer blossoming of the human spirit."

E. P. Brooks, president of the junior class, made an appropriate response.

Famous in Tech Song

The Rogers building, famous in Tech song and story, was built in 1865, the foundation having been laid when the institute could boast but 15 students. In the early 70's the gymnasium was erected at the corner of Clarendon and Boylston streets, and was afterward removed to the Exeter street yard of the Boston & Albany railway. Then came the Walker building, and to it were removed the physics and chemistry departments, and then came the engineering laboratories on Trinity place.

Only 10 years ago the gift from Augustus Lowell enabled the institute to erect the great electrical laboratories on Clarendon street, back of Copley hall. Other shops were established on Garrison street, and here the only gap remaining between the Tech buildings on Trinity place was filled eight years ago with the Tech Union. This was the outcome of the movement to give the students the advantage of wider social life which is now to be fulfilled in the new Walker memorial.

All of the nine old buildings now will be vacated, with the exception of Rogers, which very fitly will remain the home of the department of architecture for some time.

The land occupied by Tech buildings on Huntington avenue was deeded by the state and is held under the agreement that not more than one third of it shall be built on. Until this limitation can be removed, the land will probably be used by the institute for educational purposes.

William Barton Rogers, the founder of Technology, came to Boston in 1853, and a few years later, when the newly filled lands of the Back Bay were to be sold by the state, and when Governor Banks proposed that the proceeds might well be devoted to "such public educational improvements as will keep the name of the commonwealth forever green," Prof. Rogers saw his opportunity. In 1860 he prepared a memorial asking that the land between Boylston, Newbury, Berkeley and Clarendon streets be set apart for scientific and technical museums, and for a polytechnic college.

In 1860 the volunteer committee in charge of this movement adopted a definite plan for an institute of technology. Articles of incorporation were drawn up and on April 10, 1861, Gov. John A. Andrew signed the bill establishing the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and granting to it the land specified in the memorial.

New Tech Buildings

The new Tech buildings form the most important group of structures devoted to technical education in the world. The holdings of the institute on the esplanade in Cambridge include 50 acres. The educational buildings now finished occupy a plot of 12 acres with somewhat more reserved for extensions to these structures. There are reserved for student uses somewhat more than 25 acres. The athletic field, said by experts to be the best in the country, has been at the disposal of the students for a year.

The area of a single floor of the new Technology is from two to three acres and the whole floor space now available is nearly 800,000 square feet.

A gift from Coleman duPont late in 1911 paid for the land. The architect was selected in May, 1912, William Welles Bosworth of New York. The plans were announced in November, 1912, and the first run of concrete was made in April, 1913.

Some of the dimensions are impressive. The Court of Honor, where the exercises and the masque are to be held is 360 feet square and the smaller ones 165 feet square. The library is crowned by a dome similar to that of the Pantheon in Rome which rises 180 feet above the court or nearly 200 feet above the river.

The costs of land, draining and grading have been about $1,000,000; the buildings as they stand about $4,000,000, and the power and its distribution about $1,000,000 more. Then there are under way two other buildings, the Walker Memorial and student dormitories, so that the whole cost of the buildings now completed and those whose foundations have been laid is not far from $7,000,000. Besides these structures there will presently be erected the Pratt Memorial school of naval architecture. Technology has long had the reputation of affording the best courses in naval architecture, in fact by act of Congress all naval constructors graduated at Annapolis go to Tech for finishing studies, and much of the work of the Chinese students is in the specialty of ship building. Mr. Pratt was so much impressed with the value of this work that he willed a sum of $750,000 for a school to be a memorial to his father and brother.

Some of the quantities employed in these vast structures will be of popular interest. For the foundations, 25,000 piles were driven. In the structual work 80,000 yards of concrete and masonry were used, for backing and inner court walls about 5,000,000 bricks, for the facades 465 carloads of stone and 5000 tons of reenforcing steel.

In Harmony With Group

The Walker memorial, the corner-stone of which is laid this afternoon, is to occupy the middle of the Charles river basin front of the easterly half of the Technology holdings along the esplanade, a half that from the beginning has been set aside for student activities.

A beautiful building, in harmony with the group, the Walker memorial will be convenient for the social uses which the club of all-Technology requires. There will be a great dining hall which will readily seat 800 or 900; smaller refectories scattered about in other parts of the building, a vast gymnasium in which the cadet corps could perform its evolutions if necessary, and a grand foyer for mass meetings, so arranged as to afford a series of living rooms for the students. There will be a library, some space reserved for the instructing staff, rooms and courts for indoor sports.

The esplanade front of the memorial will be simple and in keeping with the buildings. Entering the visitor will find himself in a spacious tripartite lobby, with a great lounge on one side and the equally large library and reading room on the other. Straight ahead will be the dining hall with its 9000 square feet of floor room, back of which are the kitchen and service rooms. The building is H-shape in form, the dining-room being in the bridge.

The dining-hall goes up through two stories, the second forming a balcony. Overhead there will be the gymnasium and dozens of little rooms for societies or special purposes. There will be a basement with alleys, rifle range, big kitchen and bakery, storage rooms and the check rooms, utility offices, administration, etc.

Events in the River Basin

Every branch of marine, submarine and amphibious construction, save those ponderous ones whose bulk will prevent their passing the lock, will be represented in the water festival in the Charles river opposite the new Tech buildings this afternoon.

Crews of the torpedo boats Rodgers and Dupont, stationed in the Charles river basin for participation in the pageant, worked all night in preparing the vessels for the celebration. The men were cleaning and painting until 6 a. m. today. At noon the international signal code flags were hoisted and the ships "dressed up." Lieutenant Commander William Ramsay commands the Rodgers and Joseph Nowell, the Dupont.

During the festivities the 30 men in the crews of the four miniature battleships will be quartered on the two torpedo boats, 15 to a boat.

Numbers will be displayed from Harvard bridge at the start of each event. The official program, with each event numbered, was given out today as follows:

2:30 p. m.—Volunteer patrol squadron at speed.

2:45 p. m.—Sea sled and fast motor boats in action.

3 p. m.—Flight by Burgess-Dunne hydro-aeroplane; aeroplane flight by Farnum Fish; race of crews from battleships George, Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey; battleship fleet under way.

3:30 p. m.—Evolutions by power squadron of the Boston Yacht Club.

4 p. m.—Start of yacht race.

4:15 p. m.—Start of race, M. I. T. varsity and Farragut Boat Club.

4:50 p. m.—Lower basin, start of race of sailing canoes; upper basin, start of race of war canoes.

5 p. m.—Aeroplane flight by Farnum Fish; upper basin, start of canoe fours.

5:20 p. m.—Start of race of canoe tandems.

5:40 p. m.—Start of race of canoe singles.

During the afternoon, on the edge of the basin there will be the operation of a captive baloon and of man-carrying kites by Samuel F. Perkins.

Lieutenant Chapman of the metropolitan police has anchored lines of buoys about 400 feet from the sea wall on each side of the basin. Yachts may anchor inside of these buoys, and will be required to do so while the various events are taking place.

Tech Regiment Active

Escort and other duties will keep the Tech regiment on the move for it is to be not only the spectacle that uniformed men well trained presents, but the young men are to perform various services not strictly military.

The outline of what the cadets are scheduled to do follows: This morning the men assembled at the South armory in uniform and marched to Cambridge, where they will be on duty throughout the day. Part of this duty will be to guard the building and the exhibition and to furnish guides.

At 2 o'clock they march to the corner-stone ceremonies of the Walker memorial. At 4:30 they will be the ushers at the reception given at the new buildings by Dr. and Mrs. Maclaurin and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stone to the faculty and instructors. Then at the conclusion of this reception the regiment will form again and there will be a short drill and a parade, the special incident in which will be the presentation of the colors of the commonwealth to the Tech regiment by Mrs. Maclaurin.

In another way the student group is going to be of value to the celebration, namely the Tech Wireless Society. It will install a wireless service at the buildings for commercial work, purely as a convenience to the visitors. The general manager of the special plant will be Albert Murray '16, chief electrician; P. A. Dumas '17, business manager; G. D. Spear '17, and chief of wires, Walter J. Henry '18. By arrangement with the Marconi Company, the Tech wireless plant will transmit through that of Filene.

Alumni to Be Escorted

In the evening the young men will again assemble and will march to the Boston City Club. Taking the alumni under escort, the procession will pass to Washington street, where the undergraduates will be met and the augmented M. I. T. company will go direct to the Rogers building on Boylston street.

Fifty men will be detailed to bear class banners, and these will lend effectiveness to the decoration of the steps at Rogers, the whole of the building being lighted and adorned in artistic fashion by the department of architecture.

It is expected that thousands will gather for this occasion, mostly, of course, citizens, and arrangements have been made for diverting street traffic and devoting the whole of the great square in which Technology stands to the farewell.

Another detail of the regiment will escort the ladies of the M. I. T. Women's Association from the banquet in the Copley-Plaza to the Technology grounds. The Technology men will be the guides at the new institute. This matter has been arranged by the department of military science, Maj. Edwin T. Cole in command, assisted by Maj. J. A. Tobey of Roxbury and Col. Ralph Millis of Newport, R. I., of the regiment.

A number of cadets in full uniform with side arms will be assigned to each section in charge of an officer. There will be about 300 cadets and 50 officers. The visitors will be taken from one section to the other and turned over to a guide at that section. One man will not go through the entire building with them, but they will go by sections and each officer will be a central feature.

Those who plan to come to the buildings by motor car should approach the lot from the east, that is, either by Vassar street, Ames street or the esplanade. Abundant parking space will be provided inside the grounds with checking facilities and police supervision. This space extends from Vassar street and the athletic field to the esplanade and the river front with entrance at each end and thoroughfare between. Should the esplanade in front of the buildings be roped off, motorists arriving by Harvard bridge and Massachusetts avenue should continue to Vassar street—between the main group of buildings and the power plant—and use the parking entrance near the athletic field.

Degrees to Be Conferred

Tomorrow the degrees will be conferred on the graduates by President Maclaurin, and in the evening all the students will participate in the masque and pageant, "The Conquest of Chaos by Technology." Tuesday will also be alumni day. Thousands will repair to Nantasket by boat for the class stunts, and here the performances of 1904 and 1909 will be repeated and magnified. The All-Technology student picnic will be held at Riverside.

The women will have their part in the excursion to Nantasket and seats on the grandstand from which to witness the remarkable performances of the classes and their mascots. They will also form an important part of the audience in the pageant in the great court of the new buildings. For Wednesday there will be a luncheon in honor of the visiting ladies at Riverbank Court, Cambridge. They will be welcome at the dedication of the new buildings, and will be afforded their usual opportunity to listen to the dinner speeches at the banquet in Symphony hall.

Wednesday morning there will be a meeting of the Technology Clubs Associated, the federation which is formed by delegates from all the 50 Technology clubs throughout the country. At noon there will be the departmental luncheons, where electricians will meet with electricians and architects meet with architects, etc.

At 2:30 the formal dedicatory exercises will be in order in the court of honor of the new buildings, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the grand banquet in Symphony hall with its addresses, merriment, cheering and a surprise development of natural science, said to be the most striking utilization of the telephone that the world has yet seen. This will form a fitting finale to a well-filled week of celebration.

President Maclaurin's Work

President Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, about whom the dedication exercises of the new buildings will center, has the distinction which will be appreciated by business-like Americans that he has financed the construction of the new edifices. He has secured gifts of about $9,000,000 and at the same time has carried forward the educational program of the institute without departure from its high standards.

President Maclaurin was born in Edinborough in 1870. His early boyhood was spent in New Zealand, whence he returned to England to complete his preliminary education. In 1892 he entered the University of Cambridge, taking two degrees, B. A. and M. A., the thesis work for the latter being most advanced mathematics. On graduation he was elected a Fellow of St. John's College.

Dr. Maclaurin spent 10 months in the United States in 1896 and 1897, studying and visiting educational institutions, and then returned to England, this time to study law. He was appointed in 1898 professor of mathematics of the University of New Zealand, became trustee of the university and took an active part in the organization of technical education in the colony. He was dean of the faculty of law in the university for four years.

In 1907 he was invited to Columbia University as professor of mathematical physics, and a year later was made head of the department of physics. On Nov. 23, 1908, Dr. Maclaurin was appointed by the corporation of Technology to be president of the institute. Without a head since the resignation of Dr. Pritchett, the institute had been unable to discuss certain questions; one of these was the impossibility of continuing the work in its present quarters, if the full plans of its founders were to be carried out.

Orville Wright the Guest

Engineers Club to Honor Pioneer in Aeroplane Development

Orville Wright, who, with his brother Wilbur, made the first flight in an aeroplane operating under its own power, is to be the guest of honor at one of the most notable functions to which the great gathering of Tech men in Boston has given the opportunity. At the Engineers Club tonight a dinner is to be given to Mr. Wright, the affair being in the nature of a testimonial to him by a number of his Technology friends.

The list of invited guests includes President Richard C. Maclaurin, Alexander Graham Bell, Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America; Admiral Washington Lee Capps, U. S. N., representative of a number of societies of other countries at the dedication; Dr. A. F. Zahm, Harry N. Atwood, Starling Burgess, Godfrey Cabot, president of the Aero Club of New England, and Prof. G. H. Peabody, Prof. James C. Riley, Prof. E. B. Wilson, Lieut. J. C. Hunsaker, A. Klemin, T. H. Huff and John Ritchie, Jr., of M. I. T.

Washington is further represented by Admiral D. W. Taylor, U. S. N. and Colonel George O. Squier, U. S. A.; New York by Lester Gardner, and Philip J. Roosevelt and Raynald C. Bolling of the national guard.

Prof. Arthur C. Webster of Clark University, Worcester; Prof. Alexander G. McAdie of Blue Hill Observatory; Prof. W. E. Byerly of Cambridge, James P. Munroe, James Means and William H. Lincoln will be present.

Every branch that has contributed to the development of the flying machine will be represented.

Alumni From New York

Nearly 500 Tech Men Are in Party Aboard the Bunker Hill

Nearly 500 Technology alumni from New York reached Boston at 9 a. m. today aboard the steamer Bunker Hill of the "M. I. T. ropolitan" line. The craft was "dressed up" with flags of the international signal code and was given a noisy welcome by other steamers in the harbor and by a large delegation of undergraduates who marched from Copley square to India wharf to greet the contingent.

The trip was uneventful save for the numerous "stunts" carried out by way of entertainment. The most startling of these "stunts" was when the Bunker Hill was hailed by a "Roman submarine" off Hell Gate, New York, last evening. The commander of the "submarine" appeared on the deck of his craft in the uniform of a Roman gladiator and ordered all women and children off the steamer. When he was informed that the boat had the Technology party aboard, however, he decided to accompany them on their voyage and on stepping aboard the Bunker Hill and discarding his uniform he was found to be none other than I. B. Hazeltine, a member of the class of 1897.

On reaching the Boston upper harbor and while the Bunker Hill was abeam the new Commonwealth dry dock a salute of 16 guns was fired by a field gun from battery A, M. V. M., and a monster steam whistle let forth a peal that resounded all over the harbor. This welcome was arranged by J. W. Rollins '78, member of the firm that is building the dry dock.

The "stunts" began before the craft left its New York berth. As each passenger boarded he was greeted by "Neptune," "Father Nickerbocker" and "Puritan Boston." The latter had custody of a great beanpot from which he supplied the badges with which each alumnus and each officer of the steamer was furnished. At exactly 6 p. m. "Father Nickerbocker" (C. W. Rich '06) turned the steamer over to the care of "Neptune" (Alexander R. McKim '85) and the vessel moved away from the pier amid cheering and flag waving. The part of "Puritan Boston" was taken by Frank C. Schmitz '95.

During the trip from New York the steamer went at slow speed so as not to arrive in Boston too early this morning. Part of the entertainment aboard ship was furnished by the wireless operator who received special messages by wireless telephone from a station at Aldane, N. J. A. D. Moulton, the chief operator, received the messages. Officials of the Marconi Company also were aboard to assist in the exhibition.

On disembarking from the Bunker Hill most of the alumni went into the city this morning in taxicabs or street cars, but about 100 joined the undergraduates and marched up. The students formed on the pier and gave their cheers and sang their songs, while the band played "Take Me Back to Tech." All the undergraduates wore special straw hats.

The seniors wore blue ribbons on their hats, the juniors red, the sophomores brown and the freshmen green, the latter being considered by the three upper classes a most appropriate color for the occasion. The head marshal was T. D'Arcy Brophy, a member of the graduating class.

Class Day Exercises

Tech Seniors Carry Out Program in Connection With Celebration

Huntington hall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was filled to its capacity when the class day exercises began there this afternoon.

W. J. Farthing of Houston, Tex., president of the class, welcomed the guests with a very brief address and the first marshal, O. B. Pyle, Jr., of Baltimore, began a sequel to the president's remarks, but hardly had he gotten well started when a rush of steps came into the hall and a bearer of dispatches arrived with the news that Boston was being assaulted.

Courier after courier bore dispatches of the progress of the "warfare," when a martial tread was heard on the stairs and the invading army—the senior class—took possession of the hall. The officers were deposed, a new chief was installed and the class historian, Thomas D'Arcy Brophy of Butte, Mont., presented an amusing outline of casualties, these being incidents referring to the class members. Following this the class prophet in military regalia began to decorate various individuals for deeds of valor.

Finally the conquering forces declared the whole company to be captured and they were ordered to appear at the new Technology buildings. The class then formed outside the building and marched to the Cambridge side.

The committee in charge of the class day exercises was made up of Russell H. White, Harold P. Gray, Howard P. Claussen, Frank B. Hastie and Donald B. Webster.

Following the class day exercises there will be class dinner at Young's from 7 to 10 p. m. and at 10:30 the members will take their place as escort to the procession of alumni from the Boston City Club to Rogers building for the singing and cheering. Here the president-elect will receive from Charles A. Stone, president of M. I. T. alumni association, the flag which is the symbol of the enrollment of the class members on the fast-growing list of alumni.

On Tuesday the seniors will take their part with other classes in the proceedings at Nantasket, and in the evening will again do their part in connection with the masque and pageant.

Wednesday morning at 10 the graduation exercises will be in order in Huntington hall and in the evening the senior students will be present as a class at the great banquet at Symphony hall.

Charles River Basin

Various Craft Active in Preparing for the Water Festival

There was much activity this morning in the Charles river basin, opposite the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings, for those taking part in the water festival held in connection with the dedication of the new Tech buildings were up tuning up their craft for the events of this afternoon.

Tech Bucentaur, the barge which will bear the institute archives across the river Tuesday night was, of course, the center of interest, but two United States torpedo boats, a sea-sled which spun around the basin at great speed, the power squadron of the Boston Yacht Club and a dozen or so power boats of various speeds and sizes came in for their share of attention.

The large majority of the power craft were lying against the Cambridge shore and here they came in for inspection by the curious. The war craft lay farther out into the stream but a good view of them might be obtained from the Harvard bridge. Here and there on the basin members of the M. I. T. class crews were warming up, while the yachtsmen were putting the finishing touches on the beautiful craft which are to take part in the yacht race beginning at 4:15.

The craft now on the Charles basin embody the latest phases of invention in water construction, and on the shore are aeroplanes which represent the last word in air craft. Fleets from the yacht and motor boat organizations of Boston began to arrive shortly after noon and the scout squadron of fast motor boats was hourly being added to. Sculls, canoes, hydroplanes and water sleds began to come into the basin shortly after noon.

The Tech Bucentaur lies well away from the Charlestown shore and is being made ready for its part in the proceedings Tuesday night. It will bear the college colors, cardinal and silver, and will be otherwise lavishly decorated. This vessel is 100 feet long with an 18-foot beam and is a revelation in artistic nautical decoration. The beak is adorned in antique fashion with a principal and minor spri', the upper of which bears the totem of the institute, the beaver, the greatest of all natural engineers.

Technology enlightening the world with the conventional torch of learning is the striking feature of the forward deck, and symbolical figures are everywhere. The after deck rises in tiers, following the pattern of the older vessel, making a stately quarter deck for the highest officials. The rail is discontinuous in places to afford an entrance to the vessel and these points are the foci of exquisite decoration. The hull above the lower deck is pierced with many arches, through which the oarsmen may be seen as they propel the vessel on its way.

UNITED STATES RESPECTED, SAYS AMBASSADOR

Thomas Nelson Page Tells of Conditions Abroad and Lauds President Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The United States is more respected abroad today than at any time since the formation of the republic. The American people should thank God that the destinies of the country are being guided by one who has known how to preserve an honorable peace."

This was the statement today of Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to Italy, as he left the White House after bidding the President farewell before returning to Rome on July 1.

"Those critics of our foreign policy are mostly politicians, those who do not know the facts, or expatriated Americans, who do not know the way back to the United States and have acquired a foreign accent," said Mr. Page.

SHIP BRINGS BANANA TREE TO EXHIBIT

A banana tree with a bunch of bananas hanging on it was brought to port today aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Captain McKinnon, from Port Limon, Costa Rica. The tree was transplanted in a huge box of earth, on the steamer's aft deck. For protection, a canvas tent was constructed. The tree was brought here for exhibition purposes.

Captain McKinnon reported passing the Australian cruiser Essex between Swan island and Cuba. The Essex was heading in the direction of the Mexican coast. Passengers on the San Jose were: Dr. H. A. Clark, Prof. A. Eccles and Mrs Eccles of Boston; J. J. Foley of Dorchester, and three Port Limon merchants coming to purchase American goods, E. Riva, M. Roig and H. Lopez. The San Jose brought 43,000 stems bananas, 138 boxes oranges and five cases tin cans.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Monday:

Army Orders

Capt. William Mitchell is relieved from detail in the general staff corps and will report to the chief signal officer. Second Lieut. Max S. Murray, infantry, is assigned to the twenty-second infantry. Capt. Frank Geere is detailed to fill a vacancy in the quartermaster corps, to take effect June 6. First Lieut. Waldo C. Potter is detailed as inspector-instructor of the seventh inspection district, and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo. Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey is assigned to the third cavalry.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted First Lieut. Harold E. Miner. Capt. Francis W. Honeycutt is detailed to fill a vacancy in the quartermaster corps, to take effect June 30. Maj. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., is relieved from detail as major, Philippine scouts, to take effect July 24, 1916, and is assigned to the thirteenth cavalry. Capt. Francis LeJ. Parker, general staff, is assigned to station at El Paso. First Lieut. Augustus F. W. MacManus is detailed for general recruiting service; he will enter duty at Houston, Tex. Second Lieut. James A. Gillespie, fifth field artillery, is detailed for general recruiting service; he will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The leave of absence granted Capt. John B. Schoeffel, fifteenth infantry, is extended 10 days. Lieut.-Col. Edward N. Jones, Jr., is assigned to the twentieth infantry. First Lieut. Guy A. Mix is relieved from duty on the staff of the fort commander, Ft. Randolph, Canal Zone, to take effect July 21. First Lieut. George R. Guild is attached to the signal corps for duty.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

The graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and their friends gathered in Trinity church yesterday afternoon for the baccalaureate sermon, which was given by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann.

BILINGUALISM RACE ISSUE IN CANADA

New Alignment of Political Parties Probable Through French-Canadian Desire for Public Instruction in Mother Tongue

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont. — Bilingualism has reached that stage in Canadian political life where a new alignment of political parties is not only possible, but very probable. In the midst of the war, when the united effort of the Canadian people is required in its prosecution, there has come this issue that is forcing a distinct cleavage between the two races in the Dominion.

The government is faced with the almost unanimous opposition of the second province of the Dominion in population and commercial importance. What was thought at first to be a temporary and unimportant agitation in French Canada, has become the desire and object of the French-Canadian race and by the recent provincial elections in Quebec notice was served upon the federal government and the other Canadian provinces that Quebec demands equality of language privileges in Ontario for the French-Canadians.

The western provinces have become alarmed at the prospect and their representatives have signified their determination to join with Ontario in its fight against the demands of Quebec. The issue is racial, not religious, and when considered in conjunction with Quebec's failure to respond to the call to arms has engendered a feeling in the English provinces that does not make for harmony and unity in the Dominion.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier raised the issue in the federal Parliament, he, in a measure, divided his following in the House of Commons but secured a solid Quebec. The recent Quebec elections saw the Conservative representation in that Legislature reduced to seven. The issue was bilingualism. Sir Lomer Gouin, Liberal premier of Quebec, had sanctioned the division of public money in Quebec to assist his compatriots in securing greater recognition of their language in Ontario. Philomen Cousineau, Conservative leader, opposed this as an unjustifiable use of Quebec revenue, and an unwarranted and dangerous interference in the affairs of a sister province. The Quebec electors defeated Cousineau, almost annihilated his party, and gave to Sir Lomer Gouin a strong mandate to continue his fight for his compatriots in Ontario. The verdict is interpreted in the English provinces as a challenge for supremacy by Quebec to the rest of the Dominion.

What has caused deeper resentment than otherwise would have obtained is that Ontario is the province attacked. In this, the greatest province of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted in Parliament that his compatriots had no legal or constitutional rights to the use of their language in the schools. And yet Ontario has generously provided bilingual schools, bilingual training schools for teachers, and given assistance to those who wish to qualify as teachers in such schools. All that the Ontario government has demanded from French-Canadians is that they shall receive an English education, but at the same time conceding that they shall receive instruction in their mother tongue to permit of them to retain their own language.

The trouble arose when in separate schools where English and French Roman Catholic children were in attendance the English teaching was subordinated until the children of English parents were unable to receive an adequate education in their own tongue. Then the Ontario government took prompt measures to enforce the regulations and trouble ensued. In Ottawa schools are closed, parents refuse to pay taxes, boycotting of English merchants is advocated and even a resort to arms threatened. In Manitoba, where certain language rights were guaranteed French-Canadians, these have been abrogated, but Sir Wilfrid did not make this an issue. Sir Robert Borden refused to interfere or intervene in Ontario educational affairs and the present political dispute on this issue arose.

English-Canadians say that the French-Canadians won't go to war but have seized upon wartime to grasp greater privileges. Canada has enlisted 340,000 men, of which only 12,000 are French-Canadians, while according to population they should have furnished 140,571. There are in the Canadian army in Flanders 100,000 men and of these 1000 are French-Canadians. In England in the reserve army of 70,000, only 2000 are French-Canadians.

It is this issue that now threatens a racial division in political contests in Canada. While Sir Robert Borden's French-Canadian ministers supported him in his policy of freedom to each province to manage its educational affairs within the scope of the authority conferred upon it by the Canadian constitution, he has been practically deserted by the rank and file of French-Canadian Conservatives. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gained the solid support of his compatriots but western Liberals have rebelled against the attempt to coerce Ontario. Sir Wilfrid secured a part of the Ontario Liberal parliamentary representation, but they followed him through personal loyalty and against their convictions.

What will add to the feeling already existing will be the return to Canada after the war of what will be then an army of 500,000 men, all resenting the failure of their French compatriots to play their part in the great struggle. Sir Wilfrid may retire and permit an English-Canadian to lead the Liberal party, but it is very doubtful if his associates can remove from the thoughts of the people the policy he enunciated and to which he committed his party and chief supporters.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sanford B. Dole of Honolulu, Hawaii, who has just retired from the position of head of the federal court of that district after 12 years service, was the first President of the Hawaiian republic, and the first Governor of the federal territory. He is a native of the islands, and is descended from Maine ancestors who went to the islands as missionaries of the American Board. Sent to the United States to finish his education, he was graduated from Williams College, studied law in Boston, and then went back to Honolulu to practice law. He has figured more prominently in Hawaiian history during the last generation than any other citizen, going so far at one time as to challenge, but not resist, the authority of President Cleveland when he interfered with the course of insular events at a time when the whites were throwing off the rule of the native dynasty. Mr. Dole has been prominent in educational, religious and philanthropic activities, as well as in political and legal roles.

George Henry Nettleton, who has become professor of English in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University, is a native of Boston and a member of the Yale class of '96, who joined the Yale faculty in 1899 as an instructor in English. In 1906 he became assistant professor. He has specialized in the history of the English drama since 1860, and his rank in the general field of scholarship may be inferred from the fact that he was invited to write and did write on "The Drama and the Stage of the Eighteenth Century" in the Cambridge History of English literature. He is the author of "The English Drama of the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century," "The Major Dramas of Richard Brinsley Sheridan" and other books of the kind. The volume on Yale for the American Universities series is being written by him.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., upon whom the King recently conferred the honor of privy councilor, is one of the prominent men in the British Conservative party. He has represented Gravesend in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, since 1900. A native of Canada, he was educated at Trinity University, Toronto, subsequently traveling extensively in Australia, the South Sea islands, the east and Canada. It was when in Australia, in 1886, that Sir Gilbert Parker first became associated with literature, in connection with the Sydney Morning Herald, and, during the next 10 years, he published works in prose and verse, the most popular being his novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," published in 1896. Since then Sir Gilbert has written several other works, the latest of which are "The World in the Crucible" and "The Money Master," published last year. Sir Gilbert is an earnest advocate of tariff reform, and has done much work for his party in this connection. He was knighted in 1902.

Rolland Harty Spaulding, Governor of New Hampshire, announces that he will not take a nomination for a second term from the Republican party. He does not see that either the necessities of party politics or his own obligations of civic duty demand that he shall make the sacrifice involved in such a renomination. Governor Spaulding is a wealthy, because successful, manufacturer of leatherboard, counters and novelties, with at least five factories in three states. He does a large business with other countries.

Manuel G. Montero Tirado, financial agent of the government of Peru, is in the United States and is receiving courtesies from the officials of the government and of the Pan-American Union, and from financiers in New York city. Senor Montero Tirado is head of the Geographical Society of Lima, and also of La Sociedad Beneficiencia, a leading philanthropic society of Peru. He comes to negotiate for loans, and to compose, if possible, difficulties for his native land which have been created by the war.

HOUSE TO PUSH FORTIFICATIONS BILL THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the plan for perfunctory meetings every three days will be continued by the Senate through the convention period, the House today will begin earnest work on the fortifications appropriation bill, one of the big national defense measures. In preparation for it, a resolution already has been adopted making in order consideration of the Hammond wireless controled torpedo, for the purchase of which provision is made in the bill. The plan is to pass the various sections of the fortifications bill through committee of the whole as rapidly as possible, and when it is disposed of the army appropriation bill, which the military committee is about ready to report, may be taken up.

A host of bills, public and private, on which there is no political dispute, have been passed by the House during the last week by unanimous consent, and the calendar has been about cleared of measures of that sort. Most of the Republican representatives who went to the Chicago convention will be back this week and as only a small group of Democratic members have gone to St. Louis business is to be expedited from now on. Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Kitchin both will remain here during the Democratic convention.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

prisoners taken since June 8 is 28 officers and more than 1500 men.

On Hartmannsweilerkopf a German patrol took several French prisoners from French trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

After a battle at Khanikin, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the Russians, our forces pursued the Russians, drove back strong Cossack detachments, and entered Kasr-I-Shirin.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday — The British official statement issued at midnight reads:

Since last night the Ypres salient has again been the chief scene of activity. On the southern portions of it from Hill 60 to a point about 1500 yards north, the Germans shelled our trenches heavily for about three hours this afternoon. The bombardment was preceded in the morning by the shelling of the town of Ypres and the back area southward. North of the Menin road our trenches were shelled intermittently throughout the day.

There were no infantry actions during the day on this front beyond an attack by the Germans to rush one of our blocking posts in Sanctuary wood. This was repulsed.

Last night, after a heavy bombardment of our trenches between Thiehval, Blaumont and Hamel, the Germans, in the course of a raid in the Ancre valley, were able to cut off a few men who formed part of a wiring party. Five are missing.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing except minor trench mortar and artillery actions opposite Fricourt and south of Neuville-St. Vaast. The Germans have blown up three mines since yesterday, two in the vicinity of La Bassee road, the third east of Virestrat. None of them damaged us.

Sunday—The British official statement issued at midnight says:

The chief center of activity has been about Ypres, where there has been a heavy artillery bombardment. Our trenches north of the Ypres-Comines railway were heavily shelled this afternoon and hostile artillery was active throughout the day against our positions west of Hooge. There were no infantry actions in this region.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The official communication issued by the French war office last night reads:

On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. Our artillery actively counter-shelled the German batteries which bombarded particularly in the region south of the Thiaumont farm and west of Ft. Vaux.

The day was calm on the rest of the front except in Champagne, where the artillery action took on great intensity in the sector of Tahure.

The Belgian communication reads:

The day was calm, but there were a few actions with artillery and bomb-throwers on the southern part of our front.

Situation from June 4 to June 10—The action commenced June 1 on a front of five kilometers, from Thiaumont farm to the village of Damloup inclusive, was continued with extreme violence during the whole week from the 4th to the 10th. More than six divisions of Germans were engaged, two of which were newly brought up, one from the Balkans, the other from the western front.

In the night of June 3-4 and the day of June 4, the Germans sought to flank Ft. Vaux by the south. They were stopped by our trenches south of the fort and were driven back on two occasions by counter-attacks on the battery at Damloup, where they had succeeded in penetrating. They entered also the village of Damloup, which they held at the end. Several attacks were stopped by our fire north of Ft. Vaux on the eastern outskirts of Fumin wood.

On the 5th of June we repulsed two debouching attacks, one at Damloup, the other northeast of Ft. Vaux.

On June 7, a violent offensive against our trenches at the approaches to Ft. Vaux failed. The same day the fort itself, in which desperate fighting had been carried on from June 2, fell into the hands of the Germans.

On June 8 the Germans renewed their assaults throughout the day from north of Thiaumont farm to the Vaux ravine, and succeeded in occupying several of our trenches in the neighborhood of the farm and near the Caillette wood.

On the left bank of the Meuse attacks on Hill 304 were repulsed—on June 4, in the night of June 8-9, and especially in the day of the 9th, on which the Germans made several attempts with the employment of bomb throwers.

The following statement was issued by the French war office yesterday afternoon:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery destroyed an enemy work in the woods of St. Marden.

In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. At Haute Chevauchee, after we had exploded a small mine which destroyed German subterranean works, an explosion of two German mines produced a single crater 80 meters in diameter, the edge of which we occupied on three sides.

On the north front of Verdun there was intense artillery fighting on the banks of the Meuse. On the left bank two German assaults upon our positions on Hill 304 and another east of this hill were completely checked. There was no infantry action on the right bank. In the forest of Apremont two small German detachments which had penetrated elements of our advanced trenches were ejected with losses after a hand-to-hand combat.

In the Vosges the Germans, following a violent bombardment, succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Col Sainte Marie. A hand grenade counter-attack launched by us immediately drove them back.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday — The Russian official statement issued yesterday, says:

Our offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina obtained fresh successes yesterday. The Austrian armies continue to suffer enormous losses in prisoners alone.

The fierce attacks of our troops are throwing into our hands thousands upon thousands of prisoners and booty of all kinds, the exact estimation of which is as yet impossible.

For instance, in a single sector on the Austrian front we captured 21 searchlights, two convoys, 29 field kitchens, 47 trains of machine guns, 12,000 poods of barbed wire, 1000 concrete planks, 7,000,000 cubes of concrete, 10,000 poods of coal, enormous depots of ammunition and quantities of arms and other material.

In another sector we captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, 300 boxes of machine gun cartridges, 200 boxes of hand grenades, 1000 usable rifles, four machine-guns, two range finders and a Newton portable pump for the extraction of drinking water.

The capture of such enormous war materials prepared by the Austrians for various operations affords proof of how opportune was our coup against the Austrians.

During yesterday's fighting we took as prisoners one general, 490 officers and 35,100 soldiers. We also captured 30 guns, 13 machine guns and five bomb throwers. This makes the total trophies in recent operations one general, 1649 officers and more than 106,000 soldiers and 124 guns, 180 machine guns and 58 bomb throwers.

Among the various episodes may be noted the plucky struggle of our young formation near Rojitche, on the Styr, near Lutsk. Here the Germans attempted to give assistance to the Austrians, but by our infantry attack, delivered under cover of heavy artillery, they were dislodged from the town, losing over 2000 prisoners, two guns and some machine guns. Our troops pursued the retreating Germans.

Our forces operating in the region of Dubno (one of the fortresses comprising the Volhynian triangle) captured the town and fort and are on the Austrians' heels. Some Russian detachments clossing the Ikwa river have developed their offensive. A part of the Russians occupied the region of the village of Damidovka, on the Mylnoff-Berestetchoo road, forcing the Austrians at the Mylnoff point of support to surrender. Besides dislodging the Austrians from their principal position north of Boutchatche, we made many prisoners there, including the staff of an Austrian battalion, and also took a great quantity of arms.

We overthrew the Austrians on the Stripa. Near Ossovitzie, north of Boutchatche, one of our regiments captured a complete battery of four 10-centimeter mortars.

Despite the Austrians' desperate resistance, their violent flank and curtain fire, together with the explosion of mines, General Techitsky's troops captured an enemy position south of Dobronovtze, 20 versts northeast of Czernowitz. In this region alone we took as prisoners one general, 347 officers and 18,000 men and captured 10 guns and at the time this report is dispatched, prisoners are still coming in.

Southeast of Zaleszczyky, by an energetic coup, we overthrew the Austrians, who retreated. The Austrians blew up the Yourkoutz railway station. Turkoman cavalry charged the retreating Austrians and turned their retreat into a disorderly rout.

In attempts to save the situation the Austrians at many places made furious counter-attacks. Among others at dawn Saturday in the region of Semki, east of Kolki, numerically superior enemy forces attacked our advanced elements, and under cover of a concentration of their fire forced them back over the Styr. But the same day we arrested all ulterior developments of this offense.

The Austrians are resisting with special desperation in the region of Torovitsky, on the Styr south of Lutsk, where they are fighting with sanguinary fury.

The total results of the violent attacks of our troops, carried out from the 4th to the 10th without giving the Austrians a moment's respite, place in strong relief the fact that they have forced the Austrians' organized lines on the vast front from the wooded region of southwest Russia to the Rumanian frontier.

Caucasus region: The Turks made repeated attacks on our positions in the Platana region, but were repulsed with heavy losses, abandoning in front of our trenches hundreds of men. In the direction of Gumeshan we have occupied first-line enemy trenches. In the direction of Diarbekr we are advancing, and have made prisoners and captured boxes of ammunition.

Sunday—The Russian official statement issued Saturday follows in part:

Our troops have crossed the River Styr above and below Lutsk.

Belgian armored motor cars are lending most useful assistance to our troops.

The piercing of the Austrian front in the region of the Stripa has resulted in our occupation of a fortified position on the east bank of the river. At dawn today our troops entered Buczacz and, developing the offensive along the Dniester river, carried the village of Scianka. In the village of Potok Zlota we seized a large artillery park and large quantities of shells. The offensive continues.

During yesterday's fighting we captured 97 officers, 5500 men and 11 guns, making the total up to the present 1240 officers, about 71,000 men, 94 guns, 167 machine guns, 53 bomb mortars and a large quantity of other war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Monday—An official communique states the Austrians concentrated their efforts on the short front southwest Asiago, Saturday. Closely packed columns amounting to one division repeatedly attacked but were repulsed. From the Adige to the Bretna, the Italian offensive action is developing and fresh progress has been made on both slopes of Valarsa, along the heights south of the Posin-Astico line at the head of Franzela valley and on the left of Maso torrent. In the actions of the last few days, the Italians have captured 566 prisoners.

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The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., CAPACITY 250	Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H., CAPACITY 300
The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H., CAPACITY 225	The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., CAPACITY 250
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H., CAPACITY 200	The Kearsarge, NO. CONWAY, N. H., CAPACITY 175
Upland Terrace, BETHLEHEM, N. H., CAPACITY 150	Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H., CAPACITY 125
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AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Ellis Memorial is going to celebrate June 17 by holding a field day at the Sharon camp, where games, races and all sorts of contests will be held for members old and new. The Boys Council of Ellis Memorial have just issued the first number of a four-page paper called the Ellis Echo. This publication will be put out three or four times each year.

Eighteen girls from Ruggles street neighborhood house are going to spend the week-end at the camp in Westford, Mass. Roxbury house is getting ready to open camp this week at Bennington, N. H. Yesterday one of the boys' clubs enjoyed an outing to Concord, Mass.

Miss Eva Herman was the prize winner in the temperance prize speaking contest held at the Frances E. Willard settlement Saturday afternoon. Ten girls took part. On Friday one of the junior clubs will present a three act play called "A Virginia Heroine," under the direction of Miss Docia Root. Plans are under way for the opening of a camp for the Camp Fire Girls at Llewsac lodge, Bedford.

The mothers of the boy scouts of Robert Gould Shaw house will attend the scout rally to be held in the Harvard Stadium next Saturday afternoon.

Civic Service house will hold a party for the neighborhood people Wednesday night. There will be Italian songs by Mrs. Meyer Bloomfield, other songs by Miss Elvira Rasmussen of Emerson College, and piano and violin selections by pupils from the Boston music school settlement. Camp registration will begin Thursday night. A group of young men will go to camp for the coming week-end. Next week a group of music school children will go for two weeks.

Under the auspices of a committee from the Woman's Club Cambridge neighborhood house is to hold a rummage sale tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the camp at Westford.

Last Friday night the young men and women who participated in the Hale house minstrel show organized themselves into a permanent group, to be known as the Hale House players. They will meet a few times for sociability during the summer and begin work in the autumn. The members include representatives from all the senior clubs and some of the junior clubs.

Registration for the evening summer school will open at the Elizabeth Peabody house Wednesday night. Classes in English, history, citizenship and arithmetic will meet twice a week under the direction of Prof. Alexander J. Inglis of Harvard University. Next Monday in the theater the play of "Isaiah" will be repeated.

FIRST UNIT IN INDIANA'S NEW PARK SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The state park centennial memorial committee, having failed to bid successfully for the Turkey Run reservation, sought the next best site, that of McCormick's creek canyon, in Owen county. This tract of 350 acres was bought in for $5250. The committee was greatly disappointed over Turkey Run. This region contains many magnificent hardwood trees, and an Indianapolis veneer company, with a thought for profit, outbid the state, thereby obtaining possession of the timber for milling purposes. This act aroused severe condemnation, and the veneer company now shows signs of relinquishing its control. Other business interests, notably the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, have offered substantial aid. It appears that some sort of agreement is possible. But whatever is done, Turkey Run can never become the first unit in the state park system, for that honor now goes to McCormick's creek canyon.

PENNSYLVANIA EASTERN STAR BEGINS SESSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MEADVILLE, Pa.—The twenty-second annual session of the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Pennsylvania opened here today at the Exposition park, Conneaut lake, with nearly 700 delegates in attendance. The session will close on Thursday evening with a banquet and a ball. Among the grand officers who will attend are Mrs. Emma C. Robinson of Pittsburgh, worthy grand matron; Arthur E. Sweet, Scranton, worthy grand patron; Mrs. Adeline W. Barnes, Pittsburgh, grand secretary. Mrs. Jennie B. Bulen, grand organist, of Meadville, will have charge of the music.

BUILDING LABORERS STILL OUT

A few hundred building laborers will return to work today, about 25 small contractors having agreed to pay the 37½ and 42½ cents which the union offered as a compromise. The greater part of the group, however, is holding off for a settlement with the contractors who demand that the laborers accept 35 and 40 cents an hour. The Allied Building Trades Council has indorsed the scale demanded, and declared that any attempt to use non-union laborers will result in the members of the building trades being taken off the work. At the meeting of the laborers yesterday in Faneuil hall, International President Dominie D'Alessandro of the Hodcarriers Union spoke.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN SCOTLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—There are now 14,716 Belgian refugees on the Glasgow register. The fund raised by the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee for the maintenance of the refugees now amounts to £100,026. Besides this, much is being done in sending clothing, etc., to Belgians in Belgium.

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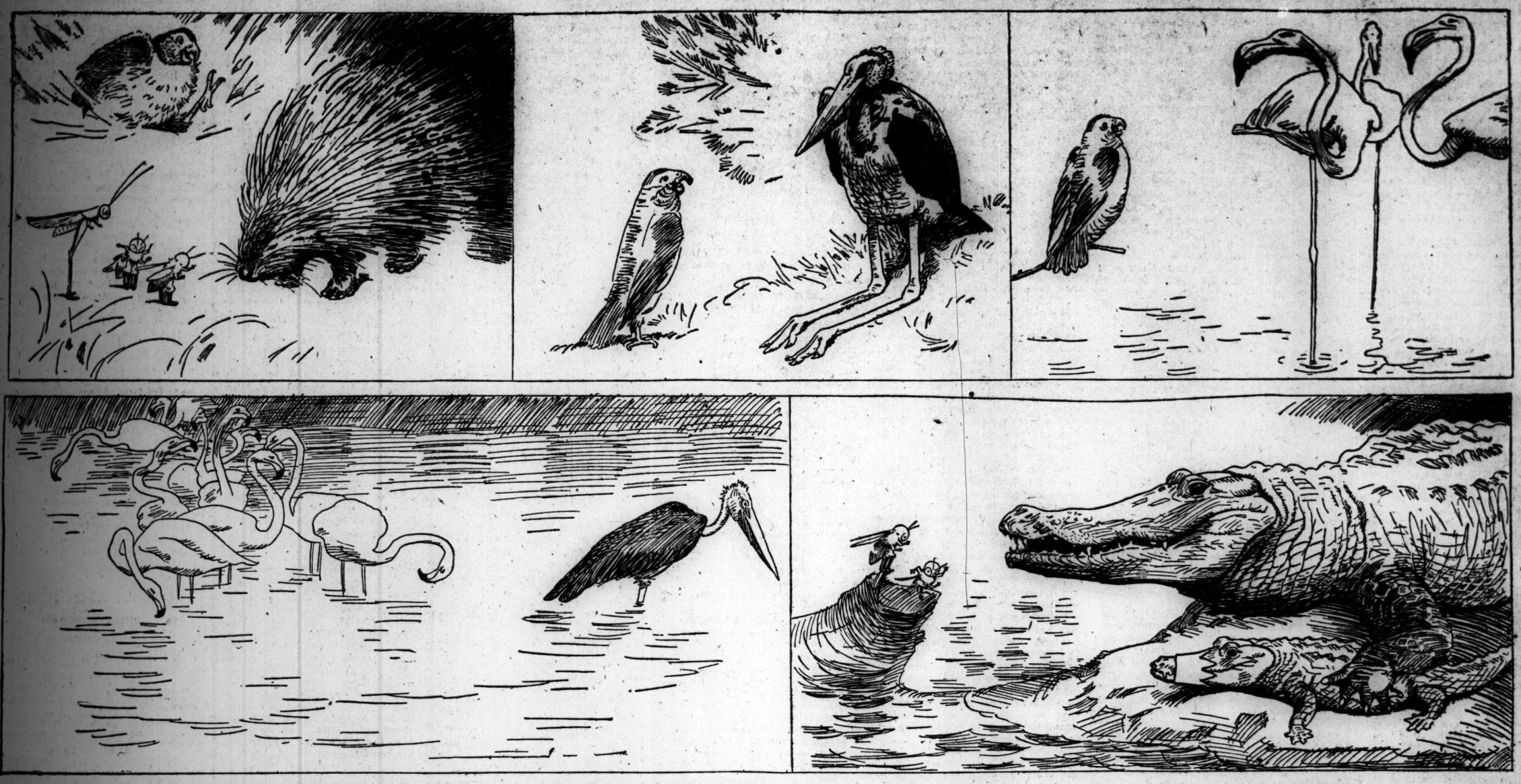
LABOR INQUIRY TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An interstate commerce commission investigation into the whole subject of wages and hours of labor of railroad employees will be urged by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States under authorization of a referendum of its members. A resolution to direct such inquiry, the chamber announces, will be introduced in Congress.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Blue-Blooded Crocodile Claims Crown But Finds It Uncomfortable



Busy was greatly surprised to find that the porcupine, whom he had known at home, was also a resident of Africa. They were pleasantly telling over old acquaintances, when Parrot interrupted.

"I've lost my crown in the river," he began, taking up in his turn that same wail which Busy had now heard many times. Busy, being a methodical person, wondered much at the strange way in which the people of the jungle mislaid their property. He was sympathetic, nevertheless, and Porcupine immediately said:

"Better ask the wading birds to find it for you."

So a stray adjutant crane was pressed into service, and he selected a flock of flamingoes with their long legs, curved necks and pinkish reddish feathers, to assist him. They advanced into the river, under Adjutant Crane's leadership and scooped over most of the mud in the shallow stream without finding the treasured crown. Parrot was looking more dejected than ever, when Busy declared that he would take up the search.

He had been some time prospecting around the river bank when his attention was attracted by a loud bark.

"Whatever can that be?" asked Busy of his friend. "It seemed to come from the direction of that tree trunk. Let's go a bit nearer," and, jumping upon a floating branch, they walked along it until they were quite near the tree trunk. All at once they saw that what they had supposed was a fallen tree, lying partly in the water, was a crocodile.

"Then it was the crocodile's bark that we heard," said Busy triumphantly; "I've always wanted to meet a crocodile and hear it bark." Then, making his most polite bow, Busy greeted Mrs. Crocodile.

"Pleased to meet you," said the lady, with an expansive smile. "Didn't recognize me at first, did you? You see, I've just come up out of the river, bringing one of my babies with me. We are in rather a predicament, and Baby has been badly frightened. She was snooting around in the river bottom, when she suddenly caught her snout in something, which she wants removed right away. I don't know what it is, but I'm sure it is something that an infant crocodile should not have on her precious little nose. There, there! Don't cry. Perhaps these kind gentlemen will tell us how to get it off."

"Why, it's Parrot's crown!" exclaimed Busy. "He's been so distressed because he couldn't find it. But I can't pull it off for you; I'll have to get help from some stronger animal." Busy was just starting off in search of assistance, when Mrs. Crocodile realized what he had said.

"A crown, is it?" she cried. "Must have been meant for me, then. I've royal blood in me, you must know. The Crocodiles are an ancient family and have always been greatly reverenced on the Nile. I'm directly descended from an Egyptian idol who was part Crocodile. The New International Encyclopedia will tell you more about the idol, of course." Then, Mrs. Crocodile's eye gleaming, she said: "We'll keep the crown!"

But the baby had something to say about that. "Speak for yourself," it whimpered. "I won't keep it on my little snout; it's far too uncomfortable!" So Busy left them arguing the question while he went off in search of one of the monkeys who had successfully extracted the crown from Mr. Giraffe's long neck.

Photographing the Flowers

Did you ever pause to think what a willing subject nature is? The flowers, especially, are always willing, whether they are in the back garden or away up in the mountains . . . like the edelweiss.

Of course, flowers cannot always wear their best clothes, but it is our game to find them when they have their best Sunday clothes look.

There is something impressive in the way flowers have of seeming to look their best, regardless of observation. Though we come upon them in the most remote places, when we could not possibly have been expected, we find them blooming in all their dainty loveliness, as if every day were a festival.

It is delightful to chum with flowers when we have our kodak along—in the home garden, in the open fields, or away off somewhere on the edge of shadowy woods. And it is really no more difficult to photograph flowers than anything else in nature, says a writer in Kodakery, if we but make the pictures when they are at rest. They may often seem very restless, but it is the breeze's fault; we must select a time when no breeze is blowing. On many, perhaps on the majority, of summer mornings, the wind seldom rises before 9, and then it often dies down again an hour or two before sunset.

Some photographers make most of their flower pictures on cloudy days, to avoid strong shadows; others prefer sunny days when they can obtain a soft diffused light that casts faint shadows, by filtering the sun's rays through a sheet of cheesecloth, placed a little way from the flowers. Others again wish to make the exposure when the sun shines directly on the flowers. The latter method is well adapted for flowers that have comparatively flat, disk-shaped heads—like the daisy, the aster and the wild carrot, but for flowers that are globular or cup-shaped—like the iris, the lily, the rose, the ladyslipper, etc., it is best either to use a cheesecloth screen on sunny days, or make the picture on a cloudy day, that there may be ample detail in the shadows, for we must remember that flowers should not be photographed with the sun directly behind the camera. To show the flower's shape to the best advantage, the camera must always be so placed that the sun will be either on the right or left side of the camera.

By stopping down the lens to 32 (f.22 on anastigmat lenses), all parts of the flower can usually be sharply focused. When the sun shines directly on them, an exposure of 1-5 to 1-2 second will be about correct for blue or light-colored flowers, but if the day is cloudy, about four times this exposure should be given. When a screen is used for diffusing the sunlight, an exposure of from 1-5 to 1 second will be needed. For red, purple or other dark colored flowers, the exposure should be twice as long as for those that are blue or light colored.

With cameras that have neither the stop markings nor the shutter speeds we have mentioned, use the smallest stop. To make a 1-5 second exposure with these cameras, set the lever for a time exposure, then open and close the shutter as rapidly as possible.

Always use a tripod for exposures that are longer than 1-25 of a second, or the picture will be blurred.

With a kodak portrait attachment, you may obtain the largest images of flowers that your kodak can make.

A Wonderful Rabbit

Benjamin Bunny is a very smart rabbit. He lives at Seattle, Wash., is well grown and maltese and white. On the day that he was brought to his present home, some one directed him to sit up if he wanted his head rubbed. In a short time Benjamin had learned to do this; and since that day he has learned many other tricks. He can play hide and seek with the children, seeming to enjoy the fun as much as they; when told that it is "bedtime for bunnies," he will instantly flatten himself out upon the lawn; if told to dig a hole, he will begin the work at once and never cease till the command comes; when left alone on the premises, he never quits the bounds laid down for him; his favorite companion is a cat named "Kelly." Benjamin Bunny, the talented, is said to be a full-blooded Dutch rabbit, and his owners think that it would be hard to find his equal.

Borneo's Primitive Railway

Sheds on wheels is the best description of the railroad cars of the only railroad in Borneo, which runs along the west coast of the island from Jesselton to Weston, on Brunei bay. Four cars are usually run. Nearest the engine is the second-class passenger coach, says the American Boy. This is, of course, the popular and always crowded car. Next is the baggage or freight car. Then comes the "box car," used for the transportation of animals. Last is the first-class passenger coach—a sort of observation car. This is used by the officials of the road and their families, and also the resident whites and the few tourists that travel in Borneo.

Repairing Cables

Deep-sea cables are constantly coming to grief. A marine worm called the limnoria and a shellfish with the terrible name of xylophaga are both given to devouring the hemp and guttapercha which protect the copper wire. A single meal of the limnoria has been known to cost a cable company as much as $35,000.

Fish of species unknown sometimes bite cables. They must have fearful jaws, for the steel wires have been found crushed flat, with pieces of teeth still sticking in them.

Whales sometimes get tangled in cables, says the Philadelphia North American. . . . When a cable breaks, the first thing is to find the place where the break has occurred. This is easy, for it is known just how much current each mile of cable can absorb. Consequently, the electrician at the shore end is able to state exactly the position of the break.

Then the repair ship starts, and, having proceeded to the required spot, takes a sounding to measure the depth, and puts down a marked buoy, with a flagstaff on the top. This is, of course, anchored, for which purpose a mushroom anchor is used.

The ship goes off to right or left of the line, drops a grapnel and begins to "fish" for the cable. The grapnel used varies according to whether the ocean bed is sandy, rocky, etc.

Fishing for cables can only be done in calm weather, and at very low speed. The cable which carries the grapnel is attached to what is called a "dynamometer," an instrument which records on a dial the strain on the grapnel at any moment. When the needle flicks over, it means a bite, but every bite is not the cable. It may be a rock, a wreck, or any of the queer things that cumber the bottom of the sea.

Whatever it is, haste must be made to slacken the rope. If not, it may break, and it is not a cheap joke to lose a grapnel or a mile—perhaps two miles—of expensive wire rope.

When at last the cable is firmly seized by the grapnel, the engines are stopped, and the steam picking-up gear comes into play—very cautious play, for the weight is tremendous, and unless the greatest care is exercised, the wire rope, or the cable itself, will snap, and, to the bitter disappointment of every one aboard, down goes the whole thing to the bottom of the sea, and the tedious business has to be begun over again.

New Bird at New York Zoo

A bright specimen of the Cock of the Rock, a bird from Demerara, has just been brought to the Zoological Gardens at New York city. The bird is about the size of a Brazilian parrot, according to the New York Times, and has a cape of golden orange feathers which extends down from the head and covers the greater part of its body. It has a comb of bright yellow, which, combined with the cape, gives the bird the name of Cock of the Rock. It inhabits the forests at the base of the Andes, and is also found along the banks of the Essequibo river. The steward who looked after the bright bird on the ship said that it eats nuts and bananas, talks in its sleep, and is exceedingly vain of its plumage.

The Life of Quilts

I like to see our patchwork quilts
All blowing in the sun.
They look so glad and laughing
To be out and having fun,
Instead of being put away,
Or lying on the bed
And keeping still, to cover up
Some stupid sleepyhead.

—Isabel McKinney, in Youths Companion.

Advice to Boys

Do not trouble the birds, wrote Horace Mann. Let them sing and fly without fear from you. . . . Let them go abroad in all the joyousness of their brief summer's life. If you wish for something to do in the spring days, dig a hole in some suitable place by the roadside, three or four feet across and a foot and a half deep; throw back part of the earth; then go into the fields or woods, catch a wild tree, the prettiest you can find, and fasten its roots carefully in the cage that you have made for them, and your children's children, or the poor wayfaring man, a century hence, may thank you for the shade which you have provided. Is this not better than catching birds?

How Do You Do ?

One misty, moisty morning,
When cloudy was the weather,
I met a little old man
Clothed all in leather;
He began to bow and scrape,
And I began to grin,—
How do you do, and how do you do,
And how do you do again?

Curious and Beautiful Shells

8. THORNY OYSTER. GIANT CLAM

Such plain, unlovely little shell houses o.: common food oysters build, one would never suspect, judging from them, that there are other members of the oyster family who build exquisite pearly homes in which to live.

Many are the beautiful colors these oyster people use in their pretty homes, violet, orange, amber, yellow, crimson, white and rose. And these colors, together with the lovely shapes chosen by the little oyster architects, make their shelly homes among the loveliest found in the ocean.

Sometimes these little oyster people appear to run out of "paint," for while they begin making their house bright with color, it grows paler and paler as the little home increases in size, until at last nothing is left but white. Strange colors, too, these little marine painters put together on some of their little houses, making, sometimes one side, or valve, a rich purple shade, and the other a salmon and white.

And now that we have seen what lovely homes the oysters can make when they really set about it, we shall not be very surprised to find that the clams, too, build beautiful homes for themselves when they choose to make the effort. These "furbelowed" clams are well named, for their pretty houses are built of row upon row of shelly scallops, ruffles and frills.

And not only beautiful in shape and color are these clams, whose home is down among the coral reefs, but—they are great, big giants, weighing sometimes as much as 500 pounds. And they measure two and three feet across.

And you never can guess what the natives of India use them for! For baby cradles, just as the picture shows. Think of a lovely baby cradle made all of pearl, holding a sweet little black Indian baby while it sleeps.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Giant clam shell

The Whale and the Dolphin

In the book, "Country Living," written fifty odd years ago, Gail Hamilton writes pleasantly of a whale and a dolphin who lived in an aquarium:

"Right in the thick of Boston is a glass tank, big enough to sail a small fleet, and in that tank a huge white whale bulges his billowy bulk in a never-ending round of treadmill travel. I call him huge, but it is relatively. He is, in fact, rather diminutive for a whale, but he is prodigious for a fish. You have studied in Parley's geography about a whale as big as the steeple of the meeting house—an indefinite, but sublime comparison. You have read thrilling narratives of whale captures. . . . Think then . . . that for 25 cents you can go and sit in your best clothes, and look at a whale. But you must look closely, or you will not see him; he but just heaves above the surface to breathe, and then sinks down till he is only a white mist in the green water. What a fortitude the poor fellow needs to sustain his change of fortune. Surely, if anyone ever had a right to complain of 'reduced circumstances' it is he, wrested from the halls of his fathers, from the . . . crystalline corridors 'of his dim water-world,' to a glass tank—admission 25 cents; children under 10 years of age 15 cents. And what a lonely life it is! There are sturgeons and lobsters and a dolphin, to be sure, but they are not like 'own folks.' A whale cannot be expected to be hand and glove with a lobster. A sturgeon cannot enter into the feelings of a whale. So, as was said of Napoleon, 'Grand, gloomy and peculiar, he sits upon his throne, a sceptered hermit wrapped in the solitude of his own originality.'

"The little dolphin is alone, too, but he does not seem to mind it. I call him little, but that is also relative. Little beside the whale, he is a giant among the dolphins, and he sports around the whale, a dusky satellite, as gay as a lark, doubling, bobbing and seeming to take life in a very free and easy manner.

"'This is a weary world, little Dolphin,' one can fancy the melancholy whale saying, in gloomy tones, and with that dignity of bearing which the great are wont to employ toward the small.

"'Not a bit of it, Whaley,' retorts the dolphin cheerily, with the smart familiarity of ignorance.

"'I am haunted evermore, O Dolphin, by the dull brilliancy of golden memories. Did I ever sweep around the illimitable shores of a . . . continent? Were my pearly whiteness and the splendor of my opal tints caught from the glow of an unsetting sun? Whence come the diamond mountains, ruby-crested, that rise forever in my dreams? Do you not remember, O Dolphin, a brighter sky, a broader sea and other shores than these?'

"'None to speak of, Whaley. Nothing that could hold a candle to this. Cold as Greenland, that's all I remember, and no nice people to look at you. Tip-top world:

"'Here we go up, up, up,
Here we go down, down, downy,
Here we go backwards and forwards,
Here we go round, round, roundy.'

And, with a double and twisted frisk of his tail, off he darts, leaving his gigantic companion to roll on his monotonous way 'in slow and solemn brightness.'"

Suppose

How dreary would the meadows be
In the pleasant summer light;
Suppose there wasn't a bird to sing,
And suppose the grass was white!

And dreary would the garden be
With all its flowery trees,
Suppose there were no butterflies
And suppose there were no bees.

And what would all the beauty be,
And what the song that cheers;
Suppose we hadn't any eyes,
And suppose we hadn't ears?

For though the grass were gay and green,
And song-birds filled the glen,
And the air were purple with butterflies
What good would they do, then?

Ah, think of it, my little friends,
And when some pleasure flies,
Why, let it go, and still be glad
That you have your ears and eyes.

—Alice Cary.

Longest Underground Waterway

France has just completed one part of the work on the Rove tunnel which reaches from Arles to Marseilles, and will be the longest underground waterway in the world. It runs through a mountain and below two communes, is 72 feet broad and, from the bottom of the canal to the top of the vault, it is 46 feet high. There will be 10 feet of water in the canal, when finished; the section of the tunnel is six times that of the ordinary tunnel in the United States. To make this tunnel twice as much earth was shoveled out as came from the digging of the Simplon tunnel. Though the tunnel is now dug, it is still dry and will not be ready for traffic for at least three years.

REAL ESTATE

The Washington Loan & Trust Company of Washington, D. C., in the capacity of trustee, has transferred the improved property corner of 688 Columbia road and Elder street, Dorchester, to Micheline Pallina. The parcel consists of a frame building and 3013 square feet of land, carrying a total assessed valuation of $7200 ,and $2400 of that amount applies on the land.

One of the transactions closed in Roxbury consists of a purchase made by Thomas J. Kenny from Frank E. Horgan, for which deed has just gone to record, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5247 square feet situated 89 Heath street near Heath square. Total assessment is $4600, land value being $2600.

Elizabeth F. Hines is another buyer of Roxbury real estate, taking title from James E. Maloney. owner of premises numbered 134 Marcella street, near Center street, which is an octagon front brick dwelling and 1315 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of $2500.

SALE AT SOUTH NATICK

Final papers have been recorded at the Middlesex south registry of deeds, conveying the estate on the corner of Pleasant and Dover streets, in South Natick, from Martha W. Bean to W. Isaac Robinson. There are 2¾ acres of land on which is located a 10-room house and barn, and after alterations will be used as a farmer's house. Walter Channing, Jr., was the broker.

DOWN TOWN LEASE

Moses Williams et al., trustees owners, have leased the entire five-story brick mercantile building, 287-91 Washington street corner of 2-4 School street for a long term of years to the American Clothing Syndicate, Inc. This property covers an area of 2403 square feet and is taxed for $462,000. A substantial part of the first floor will be occupied by the lessee and the balance of the building will be rented to various tenants. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending June 10, 1916:

	Tranactions	Mtgs	Amount of mtgs
June 5	155	56	$192,863
June 6	88	43	149,934
June 7	90	50	241,030
June 8	79	36	73,130
June 9	69	40	263,823
June 10	59	35	137,340
Totals	500	260	$1,058,120
Same week 1915	536	226	2,033,878
Same week 1914	469	250	1,263,288
Week June 3, 1916	458	241	1,811,969

SALE OF BROOKLINE ESTATE

The estate of Sarah A. Halladay has been sold on Hammond street to F. Reed Estabrook of Brookline who will occupy the property, after making some improvements. It comprises a modern frame house and stable and 15,327 square feet of land. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

NEWTON CENTER AND WABAN

Isabel Stevens has purchased from Florence F. Elliott the estate No. 42 Berwick road corner Saxon road, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 6873 square feet of land, the whole assessed for $5750, of which $4500 is on the building and $1250 on the land.

An improved property has been sold for the estate of Albert H. Willis, to Elbert G. Allen for his occupancy. There are 34,000 square feet of land with the buildings thereon, situated No. 1615 Beacon street, corner Windsor road, Waban. The total assessment is $8000. Alvord Bros., Boston, were the brokers.

JAMAICA PLAIN TRANSACTION

Edwin U. Curtis et al. have transferred the property 117-117A-119A Green street, Jamaica Plain, to John L. Fisk. The property consists of two stores and 11 apartments, all taxed for $15,400, which includes 5600 square feet of land. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

LAKESIDE POULTRY FARM SOLD

The old homestead farm of Mrs. Jane Willard has been sold on the Hudson road in the town of Bolton, Middlesex county, comprising 18 acres of land, with a large fruit orchard. There is a two-story house of 12 rooms and numerous outbuildings. The estate was sold to Richard Verzone of Boston through the Chapin Farm Agency.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Kenberma rd., 9, ward 19; William Riley; frame dwelling.
Kenberma rd., 17, ward 19; William Riley; frame garage.
Vose av., 33, ward 24; Francis E. Grant; frame garage.
Larchmont st., 22, 24, ward 19; James T. Beckwith; frame dwelling.
Wildwood st., 28-32, ward 21; Snyder & Charm, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.
Weld st., 563, rear, ward 23; Emil E. Dettrich; frame garage.
Stanford st., 115-119, ward 5; Est. Wm. K. Porter; alter stores.
East 9th st., 309-315, ward 10; United States Fastener Co., Herbert S. Kimball; alter mfg.
Washington st., 554-56, ward 5; Frank Ferdinand; alter mercantile.
Northampton st., 382, ward 13; L. Minot, Tr.; alter store and tenements.
Endicott st., 51, and 55-57, ward 5; Marks I. Cohen and John A. Hasty; alter store and lofts.
Causeway st., 81-89, ward 5; Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; alter stores.

PATROL BOATS LEAVE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Under the escort of the torpedo boat Durago, the five boats of the patrol squadron left the harbor yesterday afternoon. They arrived here on Saturday and yesterday morning had their compasses adjusted.

CIVILIAN CRUISE MEMBERS HEAR NAVY OFFICIAL

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the United States navy, addressed about 300 people in Tremont Temple this noon relative to the civilians' naval cruise next August, most of those present being prospective recruits for the cruise. Several women were in attendance. Following the meeting Mr. Roosevelt took luncheon at the Parker house with Mayor Curley, who presided at the meeting. Later he went to Cambridge to view the Technology water display and he leaves Boston for Washington late this afternoon.

The assistant secretary placed considerable stress on the need of the United States for a reserve of 100,000 men to man a secondary fleet. He explained that the department wants a complete secondary fleet. Before the civil war, he said, it was possible to call on a large number of citizens to man such a fleet, but today with the decline of the American merchant marine this has become impossible.

In the summer cruise he said it is planned to utilize nine battleships of the reserve fleet to be manned by 40 per cent of the regular crews, the remainder to be civilians. The plan is to make the cruise the naval Plattsburg, he explained.

After Mr. Roosevelt had finished his talk Mayor Curley said that all city employees who join the cruise are to be allowed full pay, similar to the arrangements made for the Plattsburg military training camps.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WHARF PROPERTY

A late development of waterfront property is that of the old gas house wharf on commercial street, near the Charlestown bridge, by the Roxbury Iron & Metal Company, who have secured a lease of the premises from the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Union Freight railroads and have fitted it up for general wharfage business, including the storage and handling of building materials and bulk cargoes.

The wharf has been repaired and made over, and the 100,000 square feet of land adjoining properly graded, fences built, freight sheds, overhead cranes, scales, and office building erected and a spur track connection now being made with the Union Freight storage yard nearby, which with its proximity to the electric express depot on the other side of the property, gives it water, railroad, street and street railway connections.

The property fronts on the main ship channel and S. J. Rubin, manager, is enthusiastic about the prospects. He says it affords an open space for the handling of building material and bulk cargo with ideal transportation facilities and fills a long-felt want in this port.

PUBLIC GARAGE OPPOSED

At a largely attended hearing given by the street commissioners at city hall today vigorous objection was raised at the proposed erection of a public garage at 410 Washington street Dorchester, extending through to Claybourne street. The hearing was on the petition of Mrs. Jane L. Webb, who contemplates the erection of a building to cost $75,000 on property valued at $25,000, to house 150 machines. J. W. Webb and Attorney Jesse L. Gove represented the petitioner. In opposition were many residents or property owners in the vicinity of the proposed garage, who claimed that the district would be affected adversely by the garage, notwithstanding that several changes in the plans had been made since a previous hearing. The matter was taken under advisement by the commissioners.

LITTLE HEADWAY IN RAILWAY CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the conference of railroad employers and employees resumed its deliberations, it was expected that the employers would be ready to submit replies to the demands of the men. The first three days of last week the union leaders replied to questions asked by the railroads as to the application of the workers' demands. The railroads then submitted proposals which provided that no man should receive double pay for the same service. Thereupon the union leaders asked a lot of questions about specific application of the proposals of the railroad men. The railroads were unwilling to commit themselves until they had conferred on the questions. Little headway has been made in the negotiations up till today.

NOMINATION PAPERS

Nomination papers have been taken out from the office of the secretary of the commonwealth as follows:

Charles Cabot Johnson of Nahant for the Republican nomination for Congress in the seventh district; Herbert P. Wasgatt of Everett for the Republican renomination for the executive council in the fourth district; Henry C. Attwill of Lynn for the Republican renomination for attorney-general, and Joseph P. Walsh of Boston for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Brazos, San Juan, P R; Socony, Baton Rouge, with barge No 90; Lydie, Philadelphia; Strathgarry, La Pallice; Bermudian, Bermuda; El Mundo, Galveston; Morro Castle, Havana; Perfection, Tampico, twg bg No 81; Bella, Port Antonio; Momus, New Orleans; Collingham, St Nazaire; Sophia Couppa, Cardiff; Calabria, Genoa and Leghorn; Gulflight, Port Arthur with bg Shenango; Hatamot, Savannah.

SHIPPING NEWS

A general strike of about 500 freight handlers along the waterfront was started today with the men demanding rates of 40 cents an hour for day work, 60 cents an hour for overtime and 80 cents an hour for Sundays and holidays. The United Fruit Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, the Clyde line and the Noyes Fruit Company were affected by this strike.

Mackerel sold to fish dealers at South Boston for 7c per pound today, several trips being on hand at the early auction. Vessels and their fares: Mary F. Ruth 35.000 small mackerell, Little Fannie 3000 pounds large, 38,000 tinkers, Lucia 15,000 large, 15,000 small Rob Ray 50,000 large, Georgia 40,000.

Fresh groundfish are scarce at the fish pier today and dealer's prices are high. One steam trawler and five schooners brought in trips as follows: Str. Spray 52,000 pounds, Adeline 111,800, Robert & Arthur 55,000, Matthew S. Greer 42,800, Genesta 44,000, and Henrietta 33,000. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock $5@6.24 per hundredweight, steak cod $6.75@10.75, market cod $3.50 @5.50, pollock $4.50@5, large hake $4, small hake $2.50, and cusk $3.75@5.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schrs. Volant 15,000 fresh halibut, 60,000 fresh fish, 15,000 salt fish; Margaret 10,000 halibut, and Etta Mildred 15,000 salt fish.

Two steamers from southern lands arrived in port yesterday afternoon. These were the British steamer Hilarius from Buenos Aires and the American steamer Berwind from Porto Rico. The Berwind brings a large cargo of sugar.

The first oversea steamer to arrive in Boston for about six months from India by the Mediterranean route is the British freighter Clan Buchanan now in port with a cargo valued at $2,000,000 from Calcutta. Other steamers for the last six months have been using the route around the Cape of Good Hope in order to avoid the dangerous trip through the Mediterranean. While passing through these waters the Clan Buchanan was kept dark with all lights screened.

The officers and crew of the freighter said that on the passage they were twice attacked, once by an aeroplane and once by a submarine. A gun was mounted at Port Said and manned by expert British gunners was kept in readiness throughout the Mediterranean trip. It was also stated that a large fleet of British warships were stationed in the Mediterranean to protect British shipping from any hostile attacks.

Contracts have been placed for two coal boats of 18,000 tons each for the Darrow Mann Company of Boston. It was learned today that construction of the 12,000-ton steamer and two steamers of 9000 tons each being built at a shipyard at Camden, N. J., has been delayed by a strike. Three steamships purchased on the Great lakes by this company are now on their way to the Atlantic coast and are expected to arrive in Boston within the next few weeks.

Officers and crew of the steamer Indraghira, Captain Charters, which arrived here today from the far East, expect to receive a large amount of salvage for saving the square rigged ship Ferreira off Cape Town. The Indraghiri came here from the Orient by way of Cape of Good Hope and when about 500 miles east of Cape Town spied the Ferreira, which was dismasted and unable to make any progress. The Indraghiri towed the old square rigger into Cape Town and then proceeded on the northbound voyage.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Clan Buchanan (Br), Porterfield, Calcutta.
Str Indraghiri (Br), Charters, Manila, Hongkong, Penang, Tellicherry, Aleppy, Port Natal and Cape Town.
Str Jos J Cuneo (Nor), Aamodt, Baracoa.
Str Kinmount (Br), Young, Louisburg, C B.
Str Arlington, Michelson, Baltimore.
Str Bay State, Mitchell, Newport News.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str San Jose, McKinnon, Port Limon.
Str City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah.
Tug Carlisle, Derrickson, Philadelphia, towing barges Lincoln, Eagle Hill and Tulpehocken.
Tug Neponset, Sears, Sandwich, towing barges Ruth, Katherine Horan and Rose M Feeney.
Stm ltr Hercules, Garland, Scituate, Mass.
Stm ltr Reliance, Brattleburg, Scituate, Mass.

Cleared

Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath.
Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland.
Str Governor Cobb, Ingalls, Eastport.
Str City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS IN CAMP

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the coast artillery corps landed at Ft. Warren yesterday where they are attending a school of instruction. Owing to the scarcity of the regular artillery officers at the harbor forts, the bulk of the instruction will fall upon the corps' regular inspector-instructor, Capt. William H. Wilson, U. S. A. Col. E. Dwight Fullerton, commanding the corps, and Capt. Frank M. Gunby, engineer, will serve as instructors for the war game, which is to be an important feature of this school. The non-commissioned officers will have the regular sergeant-instructors as teachers for their classes.

B. & M. RAILROAD GETS HEARING ON TIME EXTENSION

Counsel Asks Commission for Another Year to Reorganize and Claims Road Should Not Be Made to Disclose Plans

The Massachusetts public service commission today gave a hearing on the petition of James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine railroad, for extension to one year from July 1, 1916, the time in which the road may reorganize in accordance with the provisions of a legislative act of 1915. Woodward Hudson, vice-president and general counsel of the road, represented its interests, while Conrad W. Crooker and Edward F. Dwelley, represented the opposition, consisting of the minority stockholders and leased lines.

Mr. Hudson contended that the men charged with the task of rehabilitating the railroad should not be compelled to disclose the details of any plan they had in mind. Mr. Crooker, counsel for the minority stockholders protective association, took exceptions.

He and Mr. Hudson argued the matter, the latter maintaining that an inquiry into the expediency of extending the time of reorganization should concern itself only with the general principles involved.

"The reorganization committee," he said, "should not be expected to say things now that they might like to unsay later."

Mr. Crooker called attention to the legislative act which permits of the reorganization, and declared that that carried many extraordinary privileges on the assumption that it was designed to meet an extraordinary case. He pointed out, however, that those extraordinary privileges were very carefully limited by the Legislature to one year. That was after the Legislature itself had passed on the general principles of the case, he said.

Mr. Crooker then declared that there was much more to the commission's duty than was presumed in Mr. Hudson's remarks. One of the first things the commission must determine is as to whether or not the petitioners have a plan at all. If so, the commission should ask what it is and after that whether or not the plan is consistent with public interest and the interest of the stockholders.

The attorney at that point alluded to Judge Knowlton's dissenting opinion on the matter of the reorganization plan, deducing from that document that the question of overcapitalization was one that the commission should guard against at this time, that the rate of interest to be paid for borrowed capital might have an important bearing on the proceedings, that the protection of the Boston & Maine stockholders was looked after and that the protection of the public might figure largely as a cause for concern on the part of the board.

After all that is done, he said, there remains the question as to whether or not the plan, if the majority has one, can be worked out in a year. He then went on to say that there was a doubt in his mind as to whether or not there was a plan that would stand through the whole proceedings. Edwin F. Dwelley of Lynn, he said, the accountant employed by the minority stockholders, had asked for details of such a plan and had been informed that there was none.

Mr. Crooker then stated that in his opinion the question of supervision and regulation by the state and by the board was involved in the simple petition for an extension of time in which to work out the road's reorganization.

"If the plan they have in mind is equitable and fair," he continued, "there is no reason why it should be concealed; if it is not, there is no reason why this board should not know it."

The question of underwriting was then brought up as a reason why the commission should know exactly what it was doing all through the proceedings and the stockholders themselves should know what the assessment is they may be compelled to pay. He then instanced the Hampden railroad bonds as being likely to have a prominent place in the reorganization proceedings, whether or not there is to be a refunding of the Boston & Maine securities, including stocks and bonds, at higher rates of interest than under the old regime and whether or not the reorganization forecasts increased capitalization.

Henry B. Day, one of the trustees, spoke in favor of the extension. He told of the work the trustees have done toward reorganization. A tentative plan, or outline of the general scheme of the proposed reorganization, has been submitted to the Boston & Maine stockholders and has been indorsed by 80 per cent of the common stock and 70 per cent of the preferred stock. Tentative arrangements for underwriting have been made, he said.

There are eight lines that must agree to a plan and legislation must be secured in New Hampshire if the commission grants the proposed time extension. Otherwise, receivership is inevitable. Receivership would be expensive, Mr. Day said.

A written statement from Marcus P. Knowlton, chairman of the trustees, to the effect that he favored the granting of the petition, although unable to be present at the hearing, was offered by Charles P. Hall, another trustee.

The petition was advocated by Philip Dexter, representing the Boston & Lowell. The tentative reorganization plan, a copy of which was filed with the commission by Mr. Hudson, has been accepted by 77 per cent of the Boston & Lowell stock, he declared. The plan is "fluid" and would undoubtedly be changed in several particulars before final acceptance. It cannot be filed in detail because it does not yet exist, he said.

Commissioner John F. Meaney asked Mr. Dexter if he thought reorganization could be effected in another year. "I do not know," replied the latter. The commissioner asked the same question of Mr. Hall, who answered "I think so." When asked the question Mr. Day said emphatically, "I do."

Everett W. Burdett, representing the Fitchburg railroad, favored the extension of time.

It was demanded by Mr. Crooker that the proponents disclose the details of the reorganization plan. The chairman ruled, however, that the fundamentals of the plan have already been submitted.

Mr. Crooker then asked that Judge Knowlton be summoned by the commission. The chairman said that Mr. Crooker was at liberty to request any witness to appear.

Mr. Crooker asked permission to question the witnesses for the proponents this afternoon and there was a discussoin as to the necessity for a further continuance of the hearing. Mr. Hall finally exclaimed, "Whether it takes 10 minutes or 10 hours, I would not answer a question of the gentleman (Mr. Crooker) unless ordered so to do by the commission."

Chairman Macleod said that any "proper inquiries" would be supported by the commission and it was finally decided to go on with the case this afternoon.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Finland, for Liverpool	June 14
California, for Liverpool-Glasgow	June 17
Calabria, for Naples, via Gibraltar	June 17
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	June 17
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	June 17
*Ryndam, for Falmouth and Rotterdam	June 17
Stockholm, for Gothenburg	June 20
Baltic, for Liverpool	June 21
Patria, for Naples via Oran	June 21
Kroonland, for Liverpool	June 22
*United States, for Copenhagen	June 22
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	June 24
Canopic, for Genoa, via Naples	June 24
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	June 24
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	June 24
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	June 24
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	June 28
Italia, for Naples via Gibraltar	June 28
*Noordam, for Falmouth and Rotterdam	June 28
Pannonia, for London, via Falmouth	June 28
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	June 29
Andania, for Falmouth-London	July 1
*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	July 1
Cedric, for Liverpool	July 1
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	July 1
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa, via Naples	July 1
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	July 1
*Lapland, for Liverpool	July 5
*New York, Liverpool	July 8
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	July 8
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	July 8
Orduna, for Liverpool	July 8
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	July 8
*Celtic, for Liverpool	July 12
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	July 15
Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa	July 15
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	July 15

Sailings from Montreal

Corinthian, for London	June 17
Missanabie, for Liverpool	June 17
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	June 24
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	June 28

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Adriatic, for New York	June 14
Metagama, for Montreal	June 16
Cameronia, for New York	June 17
Cedric, for New York	June 17
St. Paul, for New York	June 17
Lapland, for New York	June 21
Pretorian, for Montreal	June 23
New York, for New York	June 24
Orduna, for New York	June 24
Celtic, for New York	June 28
Sicilian, for Montreal	June 30

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	June 16

Sailings from Rotterdam

Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York via Falmouth	June 17

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York	June 17
Chicago, for New York	June 24

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York	June 28

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	June 29

Transpacific Sailings

Sailings from San Francisco

*Sierra, for Sydney	June 13
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	June 14
*Lurline, for Honolulu	June 20
*Maitai, for Sydney	June 21
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	June 24
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	June 28

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	June 9
*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	June 16
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	June 23
Kamakura Maru, for Hongkong	June 27

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Russia, for Hongkong	June 15
*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	June 29

Steamships Due at Boston Today

Ninian	Manchester	May 30
Panaman	Buenos Aires	May 21

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14

Etonian	Liverpool	June 3
Canopic	Naples	May 30

THURSDAY, JUNE 15

Minnesotan	Antofagasta	May —

FRIDAY, JUNE 16

Saxon Monarch	London	June 3
Bacchus	Buenos Aires—Montividlo	May 20
Belgian Prince	Algoa Bay	May 17

SUNDAY, JUNE 18

Southerndown	St. Nazaire	June 7
Bay State	Liverpool	June 7
Idaho	Hull, Eng	June 4
Pruth	Liverpool	June 6
Ministere de Smet de Neayer	Rotterdam	June 1

MONDAY, JUNE 19

Texel	Rotterdam	June 4

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21

City of Manchester	Calcutta	April 10
Hesperus	Manchester	June —

THURSDAY, JUNE 22

Sardinian	Glasgow	June 10
Santa Cecilia	Buenos Aires	May 24

FRIDAY, JUNE 23

Novian	Manchester	June 10

HARDWARE MEN HERE FOR ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

New England and National Associations Open Sessions and Exhibition in Mechanics Building

With the opening of what is called the greatest hardware exhibition ever arranged in the United States the seventeenth annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association and the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Retail Hardware Association began in Mechanics building this morning. Delegates are here from many sections of the country and are to remain in Boston through Friday, when the convention will close with an outing to Nantasket beach.

This afternoon the New England convention opens. This organization holds but a single session devoted solely to business. The rest of the week the dealers are to attend the national convention sessions. After the meeting of the national executive committee this afternoon at the Hotel Lenox, at 8 p. m. comes an informal reception for the women of the convention, at the Lenox.

Tuesday is denominated the first national day and the breakfast of the secretaries will be held at the Hotel Lenox at 8 a. m. This will be attended by the secretaries of the state and district associations affiliated with the national organization. There are 28 subordinate or affiliated organizations, comprising a membership of 16,000 retail hardware dealers.

At 10 a. m. the national convention meets in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, with D. Fletcher Barber of Boston, the president, in the chair. The invocation is by Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston. Gov. Samuel W. McCall is scheduled to give an address on "Massachusetts," while the subject of Mayor James M. Curley is "Boston."

Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to discuss "Business," while Frank E. Stacy, former president of the New England association, refers to "Our Guests." After a response by Charles A. Ireland, former national president, comes the introduction of guests and announcement of committees.

At 2 p. m. comes an executive session at which will be given the address of the President and reports from the secretary, M. L. Corey, and the treasurer, G. A. Pauly, and other reports. A question box discussion will then be in order and the committees meet between 5 and 6 p. m.

At 3 p. m. Tuesday the first historical auto tour for the women delegates starts from the Lenox. This will take the visitors to Bunker Hill monument, Charlestown navy yard, old and present State Houses, and other historical points within the city's environs. At 8 p. m. the Symphony hall concert furnishes the attraction.

Wednesday the convention opens at 9 a. m. and these topics will be discussed: "Cooperation," G. H. Jantz, former president American Manufacturers Association; "The Trend of Trade," Charles T. Woodward; "The Secretaries Association," P. J. Jacobs, president National Association Retail Hardware Secretaries; "Hardware Mutual Insurance," Leon D. Nish. These will be followed by an address by Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

At 2 p. m. the convention will be addressed by Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman federal trade commission, on "Modern Business Problems."

Thursday at 9:30 a. m. comes an executive session. These papers will be discussed: "Business Forms," Karl S. Judson of Michigan; "Selling Plans and Follow-Up," T. O. Morris of Missouri; "Credits and Collections," R. L. Mason of Illinois; "Accounting," F. L. Bidwell of Connecticut; "Field Efficiency Work," Sharon E. Jones of Indiana.

In the afternoon another executive session is scheduled at which time officers will be elected, the place of the next meeting determined and other business transacted, prior to the adjournment of the convention.

Entertainment for the women on Thursday includes a trip to Plymouth by steamer, starting from Dartmouth street at 9 a. m. for the Boston waterfront where the steamer South Shore is to be boarded. At 4 p. m. the delegates to the convention make an automobile trip in private cars.

At 7 p. m. "national night" at the exhibition starts. At 8 p. m. the scene shifts to Convention hall, Garrison and St. Botolph streets, where a "telephone-Pacific" feature has been arranged. Following a brief lecture by a telephone expert the audience will be instructed to take up the receiver of a special telephone instrument attached to each seat and through this they will listen to communications, addresses and the sea waves from the Pacific coast.

Friday the serious business of the convention will give way to an outing at Pemberton and Nantasket beach. A schedule of baseball games and sports has been arranged for both men and women.

SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE

Mrs. Frederick L. Milliken has opened her house on Brush road, Milton for a Norfolk senatorial district conference this afternoon. About 50 people are expected. Several large meetings are being planned for the next few weeks with the largest affair in Boston. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, charman of the organization committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. John C. Lee, chairman of the Norfolk senatorial district, will speak on organization work and open discussion will follow.

PARADE PLANNED FOR BUNKER HILL DAY

One feature of the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill next Saturday will be a military and civic parade in Charlestown. Chief Marshal Wilson and his staff have asked Governor McCall to order the entire militia of state to Charlestown that day. Among those who will march next Saturday will be sailors and marines from ships in the navy yard, the regular soldiers from the forts in Boston, the second brigade, Boston school cadets, Spanish war veterans and other uniformed societies.

The parade will start at 2:30 p. m. from Bunker Hill and Green streets and finish at Warren street. Many business houses and firms have been invited to be represented in the ranks.

At 1 p. m. Mayor Curley will make an address at the Bunker Hill monument grounds, and James M. Curley, Jr., will recite "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

TRAIN CONTROL EXPERIMENTS

The New Haven railroad, to better handle its investigation of automatic train control, has appointed F. H. Nicholson assistant engineer, and Mr. Nicholson will devote his whole time to this subject. The appointment is to come under the jurisdiction of Signal Engineer Morrison's office. It is the intention of the New Haven management to conduct experiments and tests. During the past four years the New Haven has thoroughly examined a large number of plans of automatic stops, and has conducted tests of two trial installations on its own lines.

FREIGHT HANDLERS ASK CHARTER

Boston & Maine Freight Handlers Union 5572 voted yesterday to apply for a charter from the International Longshoremen's Association. Many members of this union are still on strike. Local 5572 is operating under a charter granted by the American Federation of Labor, after the latter had revoked the charter of the International Freight Handlers Union because of financial troubles.

Classified Advertisements

SUMMER BOARD

ROBINWOOD REST
DUBLIN, N. H.
is now open to receive guests. Exclusive and seclusive. Rates reasonable. Write for prospectus.
O. F. MERTSCH, Mgr.
Peterborough, N. H., R. F. D. 3.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE
61 TOXTETH ST.—For sale at low figure; frame 9-room detached house; hrdwd. floors, fireplaces; hedge and lawn. GEO. HOAGUE, Atty., 87 Milk st., Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

HARWICHPORT, Mass.—7, 8, 9-room, good, new, imp., well-furn. cottages; fine bathing; near everything. Helena N. Chase.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED two-room suite with bath, kitchenette and hall to let for July and August; in new apartment bldg., opp. Fenway, 3 minutes from Mass. Subway entrance. Write L. R. GERALD, Room 712, 59 Temple place, Boston, Mass.

OVERLOOKING FENWAY—To sublet for summer, attract. mod. fur'd suite, alcove parlor, kitchen, bedroom; twin beds, dbl. couch, piano, books, mhg. furn., etc.; mod. rent.; refs. Janitor, 25 Peterboro st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
1, 2 or 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; nicely furnished, janitor service, continuous hot water, etc. See JANITOR, 163 Hemenway st.

A FURNISHED 7-ROOM APARTMENT near Beacon st., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, to let for the summer. Address J 109, Monitor Office.

FURNISHED apartment of two rooms to let in Trinity Court, convenient to Copley Square. Apply to Supt. Trinity Court, Dartmouth st., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

CHARLESGATE WEST, 20—Furn. double room in suite with kitchenette and bath; delightful for summer; unusual accessories; on edge of Fenway, nr. Esplanade.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Manager for a silver mine in the Argentine. Must have fluent knowledge of Spanish and experience in tube milling and silver cyaniding. Apply W. K. D'ARCY, 42, Grosvenor Square, London, W., England.

TWO back tenders and one machine tender wanted to work on Harper paper machine, making tissue paper. Address THE F. H. WHITTELSEY CO., Windsor Locks, Conn.

WANTED AT ONCE
EXPERIENCED shipping clerk. Address Z 109, Monitor office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Working housekeeper for two business women; settled woman who can take entire responsibility of household; good home, moderate wages; winter vacation if desired. Write with full particulars to MISS DEWING WOODWARD, Red Roof, Shady, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—Young lady to work in first class confectionery store. Must be neat and apt. JONAS N. BELL, Inc., 1617 West Madison st., Chicago.

WANTED—Good cook, white, for cafeteria, South Side; best refs. required. Tel. Wentworth 9216, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, married, with long road and shop experience; wishes position; present employer discontinuing use of car. CARL BANK, 5 Iroquois st., Roxbury.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GRADUATE of prominent secretarial school desires position in New York or Brooklyn; will substitute. D 25, Monitor, 9 East 40th st., New York City.

YOUNG LADY desires pos. as managing hskepr., companion, or any pos. of trust; refs. C 25, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N. Y. C.

SITUATION WANTED—D. E. Bookkeeper, cashier; accurate, reliable; 5 yr. exp.; refs. N 16, Monitor, Gas bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as cashier, or to do clerical work. Address J. M. M., 18 Joy st., Boston.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; minimum, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

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fills a long felt want for training in the production of Plays, Pantomimes, Pageants, Interpretive Dancing, and in all forms of Beauty in Expression. Men and Women instructors, well known and experienced in Professional Productions.

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THE only school of its kind in Boston with a building erected for school purposes. Large, airy rooms. Abundance of sunshine. Gymnasium, Athletic Field and Clubhouse. Classes limited in number. College-bred men teachers. Direct conversational methods in French and German. 300 graduates in leading colleges and scientific schools. 20 years of successful work in preparing boys for Harvard, Mass. Inst. of Technology and other institutions. Weekly reports. Study, athletics and play are regulated according to the age and development of each boy. One block from Mass. Station of Boylston St. subway. Tel. B. B. 4388.

A. L. M. VOLKMANN, Principal F. A. SHELDON, Headmaster
415 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING

THE PRINCIPIA

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

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For Girls

HAPPY HOME LIFE; personal attention and care. Students inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of efficient womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for out-door life. One hundred acres; pine groves; 1000 feet of seashore. Ponies; horseback riding. Gymnastics, Music, Handiwork, Household Arts, French, German and Spanish by native teachers. College Preparatory, Cultural, Domestic Science, Secretarial and other courses leading to Diplomas introductory to definite service. All branches of study under experienced and enthusiastic instructors. For booklet and further information address — REV. THOMAS BICKFORD, A. M., MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box F, Brewster, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Phidelah Rice Summer School of the Spoken Word

Endorsed by Leland Powers. Staging of plays featured.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHAS VINEYARD, MASS. Heads of School are of the faculty of Leland Powers School. Term begins July 18, 1916. For catalogue address PHIDELAH RICE SCHOOL, 514 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Best Equipped and Most Comprehensive Private Day School in New England

Eighth Year

Prepares for all colleges, technical schools and business. College entrance certificate.

LOWER SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 15. Supervised play and work. Complete equipment for all outdoor and indoor athletics.

A limited number of scholarships for boys of exceptional character and ability.

For illustrated catalogue telephone Back Bay 4400, or address either

FRANK PALMER SPEARE, M. H., Director.

IRA A. FLINNER, A. M., Headmaster. 314 Huntington Ave., Boston Y. M. C. A.

Wheaton College for Women

Only small, separate college for women in Massachusetts. 4-year course. A.B. degree. Faculty of men and women. 2-year diploma course for high school graduates. 18 buildings. 100 acres. Endowment. Catalog. REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, DD., LL.D., President.
Norton (30 miles from Boston), Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON,
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Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal.

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Upper School—Unique record for entrance preparation and for success of graduates in college. Studio, manual training, athletics, gymnasium, swimming pool.
Lower School—Special home care and training of younger boys. Graded classes. Outdoor sports. Catalog.
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Thorough Individual Training. All Grades. Gymnasium and Tennis Court.
Our Patrons are exceptionally well pleased.
$400 a Year
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LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

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FOR WOMEN, Roanoke, Va.
In the Valley of Virginia, famed for beauty of scenery. Elective, Preparatory and College courses. Music, Art, Expression. Domestic Science. Catalogue on request.
MATTIE P. HARRIS, President,
Mrs. Gertrude Harris Boatwright, Vice-President.

The Watson School

(Incorporated)
BERKELEY—CALIFORNIA
A Suburb of San Francisco
A boarding and day school for girls. Separate dormitory for boys under twelve years. High school, grammar and primary courses. Catalogue on application. MRS. C. L. WATSON, Pres.

THE SANFORD SCHOOL

Ridgewold, Redding Ridge, Conn. On a modern 300-acre farm. Varied life out-of-doors, as well as athletics. Individual attention under experienced teachers. Careful preparation for life as well as for all colleges. Lower School. D. S. SANFORD, A.M., Headmaster, Box F.

The Mercersburg Academy

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Member of the National Florists' Association.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

SHOES SHOES

For Women
WRIGHT & PETERS, EDWIN C. BURT Makes.
Lewis Shoe Co.
S.W. Cor. 5th and C Streets
SAN DIEGO, CAL.
For Men
NETTLETON, SMITH BRISCO and REGAL Makes.

TABLE SUPPLIES

HAMILTON'S
6TH AND C STREETS
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

Hall's
THE CASH-SAVING GROCER
Eight Stores

PURITY FIRST
Stands for P. M. Dairy Products
PURITY BUTTER PURITY ICE CREAM
PASTEURIZED MILK and CREAM
Distributors of
EDGEMORE FARM CERTIFIED MILK
Phone for deliveries, wholesale and retail

JEWELERS

BERTRAM E. BOWLER
WATCHES—JEWELRY
1022 Third Street

SAN DIEGO
Merchants may send Monitor Advertising to S. W. SLOAN, 307 Spreckels Bldg. Phone Main 370.

CONFECTIONERY

High Grade Confectionery
Berlan's CHOCOLATE SHOP
Opposite Empress Theatre
525 B St.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

CARPENTER'S
Our New Location,
1036 Sixth Street, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
Pianos. Talking Machines. Sheet Music.

HOTELS

HOTEL DEARBORN, 1036 Third St., opposite U. S. Grant Hotel. Large airy rooms, homelike; 50 cents per day and up.

BARBERS

BARKER'S BARBER SHOP
1023 Seventh Street
Hair Cutting 25c Shave 15c

CLEANING AND DYEING

TRY BURGER
THE MISSION HILLS CLEANER
1630 W. Lewis St. Tel. Hillcrst. 1063.

REDLANDS, CAL.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Redlands Furniture and Carpet Co.
Furniture, carpets, mattings, linoleums, window shades, china, crockery, graniteware, stoves. 10, 12, 14 West State St.

FUEL AND FEED

A. E. JUDD FEED, FUEL, SEEDS
Poultry Supplies Famous Wasatch Flour
338 Orange Street Phone Main 300

SHOES

Bennett's Bootery
East State Of Fifth

PLUMBING

J. R. CRANE—Plumbing
205 E. State Street Tel. Red. 1210

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

SUESS
Cafeteria—Groceries—Bakery
Hot Rolls at 4 p. m. daily

CONFECTIONERY

HUTCHINS
Highest Grade Confections, Ice Creams, Light Luncheons. 5 W. State St.

MARKETS

Meat, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Pastries
F. R. BARRON
Phone 800 Post Office, Blk., Redlands, Cal.

REDLANDS
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, MRS. L. F. SPOOR, 118 The Terrace.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTROLAS
to suit any purse.
Few people today believe their home complete without the VICTROLA. Today a wealth of music and entertainment is brought within the reach of everybody. There are Victrolas at $15, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100 and up to the more ornamental styles at $200, $300 and $350, and with every Victrola we offer the easiest payment terms.
ALL THE VICTOR RECORDS
Dealers in Steinway and other Good Pianos, Pianola Pianos and Player Music. At the San Francisco and Oakland stores we are also dealers in Band and Orchestra Instruments, Ukuleles and Sheet Music.

Sherman, Clay & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO	Kearny and Sutter Streets
OAKLAND	Fourteenth and Clay Streets
SACRAMENTO	Ninth and J Streets
STOCKTON	325 E. Main Street
SAN JOSE	190-192 S. First Street
FRESNO	J and Merced Streets
PORTLAND	Sixth and Morrison Streets
SEATTLE	Third Avenue and Pine Street
TACOMA	928-30 Broadway
SPOKANE	808 Sprague Avenue

TABLE SUPPLIES TABLE SUPPLIES

Rouge et Noir
(French Cream Cheese)
Ten types, moderately priced.
Order from your dealer
MARIN FRENCH CHEESE CO.
Petaluma, Calif.
(Watch for large advertisement)

English Walnuts
10-lb Package Express prepaid $3.00
Placentia Perfection Budded Walnuts, cured in the orchard and free from the acids used in bleached nuts.
F. B. PALMER
Walnut, Los Angeles County, Calif.

OAKLAND, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES DEPARTMENT STORES

Taft and Pennoyer Company
HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS
FORTY-FOUR SECTIONS. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.
Clay at 14th and 15th Street, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

A Department Store
Where Dependable Merchandise and Good Service Are Chief Features
60 Departments including Bargain Basement.
H. C. CAPWELL COMPANY
Oakland, California

TABLE SUPPLIES

QUALITY MEATS
AT BOTTOM PRICES
OAKLAND MARKET
12th St., opposite Pantage's Theater

Sunset Grocery Co.
You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
1209 Broadway, Oakland. Ph. Oak. 667
2235 Shattuck, Berkeley. Berk. 6295

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

"QUALITY" BAGGAGE
Trunks and Fine Leather Goods
Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty
Quality Trunk Co.
Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Colonial Cafeteria
422-428 Fourteenth Street

PAINTING AND DECORATING

J. Llewellyn Co.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
Fine Wallpapers
Oak 1108 1635 Broadway

TAILORS

Exclusive Tailoring
There is satisfaction in wearing clothes that are unquestionably well built of Genuinely Good Fabrics.
JOHN W. WARFEL
Union Savings Bank Building, 13 and Bdwy. Second Floor.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Marshall Steel Company
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street, Berkeley
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond.

LAUNDRIES

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Oakland 1468
2307 Chestnut Street, Oakland, Cal.

OAKLAND MERCHANTS
desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone DON E. GILMAN, 1100 First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Sutter 5631.

BERKELEY, CAL.

DRY GOODS DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
Shattuck at Kittridge BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison. Ph. Berk. 2690
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

TABLE SUPPLIES

SPOTTS and BUSH
GROCERIES and DELICACIES
OUR OWN BAKERY
2071-2073 University Ave. Ph. Berk. 5559

California Meat Market
C. G. CHUBB GEO. A. DOW
Fresh Meat Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
2275 Shattuck Ave. Phones Berk. 341-42

FUEL AND HARDWARE

F. A. NASSIE CO.
FUEL FEED ICE
HARDWARE
College and Ashby. Phone B. 8700.

BARBER SHOPS

EDMONDSON'S BARBER SHOP, 2071 Allston Way, Berkeley, opp. side entrance Hotel Shattuck.

BERKELEY MERCHANTS
desiring Monitor advertising should write or phone DON E. GILMAN, 1100 First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Sutter 5631.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HI-GRADE Crockery & Glass, Hardware & Paints, Kitchen Utensils.
F. L. Butterfield
2169 SHATTUCK AVE.
Stoves and Housefurnishings

SPOT CASH GROCERY
FISCHER & FISCHER
2504 Bancroft Way. Tel. Berk. 3775.

PRINTING

Commercial Printing
H. S. HOWARD
2055 Addison St., BERKELEY, CAL.
Phone Berk. 1028
Publisher of The Courier

TAILORS

MILLER & STEEL
Tailors to Men
2126 Center Street, Berkeley

SHOES

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2111 Center St., at Shattuck

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LAUNDRIES LAUNDRIES

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Our Delivery System extends all over Hollywood, the San Fernando Valley, the cities of Ocean Park and Santa Monica. IN LOS ANGELES we cover the Wilshire District, the Westlake District and the Adams Street District South to Jefferson and West of Hoover.
You are invited to inspect our plant, Sunset Boulevard and Cahuenga Avenue. Telephones, Home 879316, Holly 2141.

SHOES SHOES

LAIRD-SCHOBER SHOES for Women
JOHNSTON & MURPHY Shoes for Men
Wetherby Kayser Shoe Co.
Broadway at Fourth

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Chanslor & Lyon Co.
THE HOME OF DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
Pacific Coast Distributors for Lee Tires, Harris Oils, Gabriel Snubbers, Boyce Motometers, Hess Bright Bearings, Raybestos Brake Lining
1200-1202 South Grand Avenue, LOS ANGELES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Fine China, Cut Glass, Silverware, Kitchen Utensils.
JANTZEN-RAILSBACK CO.
Phones Main 528, Home 60749
242 South Broadway, Next to City Hall

STEEL CEILINGS STEEL CEILINGS

ARTISTIC STEEL CEILINGS
Manufactured and Erected by
CALIFORNIA STEEL CEILING COMPANY
WOODS R. WOOLWINE, President
Eighth Street and Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles

BOOK MARKERS

The B & C Marker
A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Cannot be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.
PRICE $1.25 SET
Special sizes made to order.
THEO. A. CHELSON, Mfr.
1436 Malvern Avenue, Los Angeles

PRINTING

Practical Printers to Particular People
BAUER-PETERMAN COMPANY
421 Wall Street Los Angeles, Cal.

Bireley & Wilson Printing Co. Inc.
A MAIN 1671
134-140 S. HILL ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BOOK BINDING

THE HUB ART BOOK BINDERY, 232 E. 4th St. Phone F 3905. Books rebound. Periodicals neatly bound.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERIES

SOU. CAL. BATTERY CO.
T. E. FELT, Manager
Auto Batteries Built and Recharged
Specialists in Adjustment of Electrical Equipment on Gas and Electric Cars.
Service Station for Hobbs Batteries.
We carry Lamp Bulbs and Columbia Dry Cells.
823-825 MAPLE AVENUE Broadway 1569

CARPET CLEANING

Lacey Carpet Cleaning Works
THE PIONEER CLEANERS
Factory, 668-70 So. Anderson St.
41384 Boyle 247

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

VULCANIZING
525 S. Los Angeles Street
D. G. McCLAY

WATCHMAN SERVICE

LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman in West Adams Heights. 2727 Harvard Blvd. Home 72951. West 645.

SIGN PAINTING

PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 339½ S. Hill st. Signs of every kind. CRIS HEISNER. Phone F 5693.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. ELLA BABER. Gowns and Ladies' Tailoring. 1238 Mariposa ave. Phones West 2338 and 73476.

TABLE SUPPLIES

WHITE BANNER DO'NUTS—15c doz. Potato Flakes, Mayonnaise Dressing. 2216 West Pico, near Hoover. Phone 20227.

BOARD AND ROOMS

LARGE airy clean rooms in private home; excellent table; extra meals served. Mrs. Cooley, 1032 E. Bonnie Brae st. 55141.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint. The paint with merit made in Los Angeles. Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 605 Alameda St.

HOME BUILDERS

We Will Build You
A RESIDENCE OF TILE WALLS AND TILE ROOF
Cooler in Summer
Warmer in Winter
FOR THE SAME MONEY you contemplate paying for that Ready-Made Frame House.
MAINE BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY
407-411 Thorpe Bldg., 132 No. Broadway
Tel. Main 9465—A 4729

OFFICE SUPPLIES

SOCIETY STATIONERY
Super Quality PRINTING
Filing Cabinets and OFFICE SUPPLIES
Photo-Engraving and LITHOGRAPHING
Samples on Request
Newmer Company
HOME 10417 113-115 SOUTH BROADWAY MAIN 417
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JEWELERS

Absolutely Perfect Diamonds
Feagans & Company confine their diamond selections to perfect gems and all stones of a quarter carat and larger are of the famous Blue River, Jaeger and Wesselton grades. Merchandise cordially sent on approval.
FEAGANS & COMPANY
Jewelers and Stationers
Los Angeles, Cal., Alexandria Hotel Bldg.

BICYCLE REPAIRING

Angelus Bike Shop
Make repairing a specialty; new and second-hand bicycles sold on easy terms. Rear 218 W. 4th. Main 1265.

REAL ESTATE

TO LEASE for 99 years, or would sell, 50x120 ft. on West Sixth st. One short block from Figueroa; suitable for an apartment house or hotel. Address F. SHELTON, R. D. No. 6, Box 582, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONTRACTORS

SEWER CONTRACTOR
West 4691 R. J. FINN Home 71381
Storm and Cellar Drains
2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

ERVIN M. STREET, 656 Lucas Ave.—52796—Building, remodeling, painting, tinting. General repairing. Garages built.

PLUMBING

C. E. MILLER. Expert Repair Work. Auto service—no charge for coming and going. 1406 West Pico St.—22280.

LOS ANGELES
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to MRS. M. W. FISHER, 622 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles.

OCEAN PARK, CAL.

FLORISTS

GEORGE W. EISCHEN, Successor to Walter Armacost Co., Retail Dept. Florist and Decorator. Choice cut flowers and plants for all occasions. Home Phone 4308, Ocean Front at Marine st. Sunset Phone 436.

MARKETS

OCEAN PARK MARKET
W. I. BRADDOCK
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats
Poultry of All Kinds
Sunset 104-W. 2717 Main Street.

IMPERIAL MARKET
MEATS AND GROCERIES—Home phone 4969. Cream, milk, ice cream. HARRY FOOR, 2427 Main st., Ocean Park.

PACIFIC COAST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

SEATTLE, WASH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS — MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GROTE RANKIN COMPANY
Seattle's Newest and Finest Talking Machine Store
VICTROLAS — RECORDS

TABLE SUPPLIES — TABLE SUPPLIES

Mrs. Porter's
10c
SALAD DRESSINGS
FRUIT PUDDINGS
"EVERYDAY DELIGHTS"
ALL GROCERS ON PACIFIC COAST
2 for 25c

AUGUSTINE & KYER
SEATTLE, WASH.
Groceries, Meats
DELICIOUS CANDY
SEATTLE — FOUR STORES AND A FARM

OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Choicest Foods — Packed When Fresh
SYLVESTER BROS. COMPANY
830-836 4th Avenue South
SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

Phone Elliott 228 for
KRISTOFERSON'S PERFECTLY PASTEURIZED MILK

HOTELS

Hotel Wintonia
SEATTLE
Pike Street and Minor Avenue
PLAN—European $1.00 and up. American $1.50 and up.
ROOMS—Single and ensuite, with or without bath. All outside rooms.
GUESTS—The Wintonia is especially suitable for those desiring homelike surroundings, plus all conveniences. Garage in connection. Special courtesy shown to ladies unattended.
RATES—Special weekly, monthly and yearly rates.

CLOTHIERS

KING BROS
CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
119 Second Ave. near Columbia

DRY GOODS

Exclusive Seattle Agency for Women's and Children's
Munsing Underwear
"There is no better"
FRASER-PATERSON CO.
Second Avenue at University

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS

"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"
Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas
For Men, Women and Children
Agents Phoenix Hosiery — LENNON'S — Baillargeon Bldg., 1106 2d

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

Phone Elliott 4350
SOCIETY STATIONERY SHOP
E. J. HARTNEY, Pres.
Engraved Personal Cards
Wedding Invitations — Announcements
At Homes — Hurd's Finest Stationery
214 MADISON STREET, SEATTLE

FLORISTS

Call Main 6045
WOODLAWN FLOWER SHOP
Representing 250,000 sq. feet of glass.
H. A. Crouch — A. M. Beall
Downtown Shop, Beside Clemmer Theater, SEATTLE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"Rialto 500"
Silk Stockings
$1.00

YOU can depend upon them for wear and lasting fit, and they set an ex-standard for style and appearance at this popular price.

They are knitted from 12-strand pure silk thread, in black, white and a wide range of the fashionable colors, and are strengthened with 8-inch lisle top and lisle heel, sole and toe.

Rialto 500 Stockings are to be obtained from Frederick & Nelson only, and will be sent postpaid upon receipt of order. Price $1.00 pair.

FREDERICK & NELSON
SEATTLE

A Distinguished Showing of Costume and Tailored Suits, Gowns, Coats and Skirts. MODERATE PRICES PREVAIL.
SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1916
CARMAN

THE BARRETT CORSET SHOP
518 Union Street, Seattle
Main 1204

HETRICK HAT SHOP
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Prices Reasonable
215½ Madison St., SEATTLE. Main 7553.

MISS E. D. BALDWIN
Designer and Maker of Smart Gowns
Prices Reasonable
414 Boren Avenue, Apartment 11, Seattle
Elliott 5678

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE RHODES LUNCH
KITTIE RHODES, Proprietor
Farm Cooked Dinners, 35c
Special Club Breakfast, 25c
WOMEN COOKS ONLY
116 Spring Street — Cheasty Building

Hicks' Cafeteria
MUSIC
2nd and Madison — Leary Building

The Canterbury Inn.
Eilers Building, Third and University
LILLY F. MANCA, Mgr.

PRINTERS

ACME PRESS
DISTINCTIVE PRINTING
1007 Third Avenue — Main 1997

BULL BROTHERS
Just Printers
1013 Third — MAIN 1043

MERCHANTS PTG. CO., 72 Columbia St. Printing, lithographing and engraving. ADOLPH CAHEN, Mgr. Main 677.

LAUNDRIES

Perfect! Just like new! White as snow, fresh, sweet and clean. It is a pleasure to wear clothes laundered by
SUPPLY LAUNDRY COMPANY
Why not let us solve your laundry problem? A phone call will bring us to your door.
Howard Avenue N. and Republican Street
Capitol 300 — Capitol 301

CITY OF PARIS
FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY
Curtains Nicely Laundered
East 2299
1313 East Madison — SEATTLE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL
CLEAN COAL
PROMPT SERVICE
CORRECT WEIGHT
RIGHT PRICES
Phone Elliott 325
OCCIDENTAL FUEL COMPANY
Pier 6½ Waterfront, Seattle.
ROY J. HUTSON, Manager

RUGS

THE RUG SHOP
Our Specialty—The beautiful hand-woven all-wool TATAMI RUG.
LUMAN E. B. KER
Elliott 584. — 925 Pine Street

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Falls Tires and Tubes
High Grade, Refined Appearance
Adjustments 5000 miles basis
ARTHUR W. HOPPOCK
N. W. Distributor
(Opp. High School) 1634 Broadway, Seattle
East 813

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES SHARPENED—Razors ground and honed; shears sharpened; prices reasonable. T. J. BROWN, 1013 Third ave., Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE

Merchants may send advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor to BLANCHE JANE COLE, 301-2 P. I. Building. Telephone Main 767.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN WHO KNOW
Go Direct to
Cheasty's
Sellers of the
Smartest and Best Clothing Yet Produced
Priced
$15.00 to $50.00
"Values tell" in every department of The Big Men's Store. Have a look. It's time well spent.
Cheasty's Inc.
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR
O. C. GRAVES, PRES. — 2nd Ave at Spring

SHOES

TURRELL SHOE COMPANY
903 2nd Ave., Burke Bldg.
High Grade Shoes
For the whole family at reasonable prices.
Trade Mark

REAL ESTATE

Rose Lodge Homesites
Protected by Building and Other Restrictions.
LOW PRICES — EASY TERMS
B. W. BAKER, Manager
908 Lowman Building, SEATTLE, WASH.

COLLYER-VILAS-ELLIOTT, Inc.
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans and Insurance
216 Leary Building—Main 5573—SEATTLE

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE HOLLISTER, 715 EASTLAKE, SEATTLE—2 and 3-room apts., furn'd; about the best in the city for the money; strictly first class; a discount of 15% for the summer months. Phone Capitol 329.

HEIDELBERG, also Apts. 916-918 Queen Anne Ave.—Strictly high-class 4 and 5-room. ADOLPH CAHEN, agent. Q. A. 2453 or Merchants Ptg. Co., 72 Columbia st.

ART SHOPS

Muncy Art Company
PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMING.
1307 THIRD AVE., SEATTLE
Opposite Postoffice

POMONA, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES — DEPARTMENT STORES

VACATION CLOTHES
for Women and Children—Also a Very Fine Stock of Footwear
Orange Belt Emporium

FLORISTS

A. W. POOLEY
FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Phone 2207. 353 West Second St., Pomona.

CLEANING AND DYEING

PLEASE let me know if you answer this advertisement. PAUL L. MARSH, 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

TABLE SUPPLIES

THE STORE for particular people. CURTIS & CLARK, where cleanliness is a habit and quality is guaranteed. Phone 60.

MILLINERY

SEE US FIRST about smart millinery; the latest novelties at popular prices. B. G. SIEVERS & CO. Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

HARDWARE

SEE A. B. AVIS for hardware, sheet metal and repair work of all kinds; plumbing work our specialty.

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON — Exquisite hand-made jewelry; skilled repairing of watches and jewelry. 156 South Garey ave.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN, 234 South Thomas st., Pomona, Cal. Men's furnishings and hats.

SHOES

SHOES for men, women and children at prices to suit you. P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

POMONA MERCHANTS

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, MRS. H. W. NICHOLS, 340 Investment Building.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, paper-cleaning, calcimining; as you wish; low prices, go anywhere. Tel. 10151. KANAGY, 251 Temple ave.

PACIFIC COAST

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION wanted as hotel housekeeper; 12 years' experience with best hotels; excellent reference. ANNA E. PURMAN, Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal.

PORTLAND, ORE.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES — WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Special Showing and Sale of
White Pumps
New Styles for Women and Children at **$1.75**, at **$1.48**, at **$1.35**

Come profit by an early selection; purchase while stocks are at their best. You have choice from Mary Jane, Veranda and other models in plain white or with black piping. They come with rubber and with white ivory soles and in all sizes and widths. Purchase now for the children and for your own summer needs. The most reliable makes are moderately priced here at **$1.35, $1.48** and **$1.75** pair.

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, ORE.

CAFES, DELICATESSENS, ETC.

The Lion and the Rose
Mary Elizabeth O'Neill
Maude Reeves Bushnell
Top Floor Broadway Bldg.
Broadway & Morrison Streets
Telephone Main 630
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 and 2:30 to 5

TheHazelwood
An Ideal Place to Lunch
Confectionery and Restaurant
388-390 Wash'ton St.

The Inside Inn
LUNCHEON
211 Northwestern Bank Building

The Needle Craft Shop
Hand Made Lingerie Waists a Specialty.
Lessons given in all kinds of Needle Work.
Stamped Linens and Art Needle Work.
Supplies, Stamping and Perforated Paterns.
331½ Morrison St., opp. Portland Hotel
Phone Main 512

GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.

The world's best makes at most reasonable prices
Gloves, Hosiery and Umbrellas
Women's Underwear
Men's Neckwear
LENNON'S
309 Morrison Street, Opposite Post Office

FLORISTS

NIKLAS & SON
Florists
403 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon

ARCHITECTS

CHARLES W. ERTZ—ARCHITECT
PLANS—SPECIFICATIONS
Broadway 2292 — 651 Pittock Block

PORTLAND, ORE.

Merchants may send advertising for the Monitor to ALBERT S. BROWN, 734 Northwestern Bank Building. Tel. Marshall 3305.

TACOMA, WASH.

DRY GOODS — DRY GOODS

Don't Miss Our Restaurant — **Rhodes Brothers** — Mail Orders Promptly Filled
In Every Detail Tacoma's Leading Retail Establishment
BROADWAY AT ELEVENTH STREET
Six Great Floors of Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Home Furnishings

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Manx Hairdressing Shop
Hair Goods Manufactured from Combings
Second floor Gross Block
1126½ Broadway, TACOMA, WASH.
Phone Main 1980

MRS. J. C. McCAIN
Manicuring and Shampooing
Room 334, Provident Bldg., Tacoma.
Enter through Room 301.

TAILORS

CALLSON & AHNQUIST
TAILORS
Better Clothes for Men
Main 3247
105 So. 10th Street — TACOMA

CONFECTIONERY

The C. T. Muehlenbruch Co.
Inc.
Ice Cream Candy Sherbets
Luncheon
905 BROADWAY — 1111 TACOMA AVE.

JEWELERS

MAHNCKE & CO.
PIONEER JEWELERS
Established 1883
914 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

TACOMA ADVERTISING

Intended for The Christian Science Monitor will receive direct and careful attention if sent to the local advertising representative, BLANCHE JANE COLE, 616 Provident Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

FRESNO, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Wonder
Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively
TULARE & J — FRESNO

The many beautiful styles in women's apparel for the Spring and Summer season are comprehensively illustrated in THE WONDER showing—Moderate prices always a feature.

MILLINERY

Exclusive Millinery
MRS. H. S. HOLLAND
2508 Tulare Street

FRESNO

Advertisers for The Christian Science Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by communicating with A. H. SMITH, 305 Brix Apartments.

VENICE, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FREEMAN APARTMENTS. BETTY WHITE, Manager. Elegant and commodious sun parlor, steam heat and hot water. 14 Westminister Avenue, Corner Speedway, VENICE. Sunset 1331.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

CLEANING AND DYEING

ROYAL GARMENT CLEANERS
QUALITY
Both Phones—Home 4797; Sunset 1061.
2127 Main Street, Santa Monica, Cal.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

BRADLEY & CHASTAIN
Incorporated
Good Clothes
For Men and Young Men
1140 Pacific Ave., TACOMA
Phone Main 426, Tacoma

HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS

General Hardware
Sporting Goods
Washington Tool & Hardware Co.
Phone, Main 171
928 Pacific Avenue — TACOMA

SHOES

Hanan Shoes
For Men and Women
Special Agents for Tacoma
McDONALD SHOE CO.
943 Broadway, TACOMA, WASH.

BOOKS

Ye Olde Booke Shoppe
ART GOODS
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Buy, rent, sell or exchange all kinds of furniture. 334 Pine Ave.

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Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.
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Fine Tailoring.
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A Department Store for the People.

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A COMFORTABLE PLACE FOR YOU

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONG BEACH. Capital $150,000. Surplus $115,000. The accommodating bank.

TAKE or send your MSS. to The Quality Letter Shop; a well-prepared MS. is the best introduction to the editor. Luella MacArthur, 422 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

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Wall Paper Paints Glass
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NEW METHOD WET and DRY WASH Laundry
We do Wet Wash 50c, Dry Wash 75c, and all finished bundle work
2414 Sixteenth St. Phone Main 2807

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Real Estate and Insurance
1010 Eighth Street

SANTA ANA, CAL.

ARCHITECT
FREDERICK H. ELEY
Register Building, Santa Ana

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HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE CO.
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon

GEO. A. EDGAR — Choice Groceries, Crockery, etc. 114 E. Fourth St. Both phones 25. 31 years in business.

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Boys'—Suits—Hats—Furnishings
W. A. HUFF, THE CLOTHIER

HIGH GRADE AUTOMOBILE PAINTING AND ENAMELING. WALLACE E. GIPSON, 417-419 West 4th St.

JEWELRY & PIANOS—CARL G. STROCK—Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Edison Phonographs and Pianos. 112 E. 4th St.

JEWELERS—J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO., 106 East Fourth St.
Phones: Home 96. Sunset 200.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
Printers', Stationers' and Office supplies
104 W. 4th St. Phones: Home 507, Sunset 97

THE MODERN DRY CLEANING CO.
519 N. Main St. Sunset 168, Home 420.
Work Called for and Delivered.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

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THE GREAT WARDROBE
The Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies

D. W. HERZOG—Painting, Decorating, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Jap-a-lac. 1212 State Street

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"Mecca for Modish Men"
Quality Is Our Specialty

HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN
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EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

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Furnishings, Jewelry, Notions, Crockery, Glassware—810 State Street.

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Commercial and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

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CARPETS, Stoves, Linoleums, Wall Papers, Complete House Furnishers. Storage.
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Building Materials of All Kinds.
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Novelties added as they appear.
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LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO.
We are the oldest, largest, best equipped and most reliable French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Central office, 1114 Third, corner C, Savoy Theater Bldg. Phone Pacific—Main 2880.

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INGERSOLL CANDY CO.
1015 Fifth St.

CAFETERIA—
LA PALOMA,
1126 Sixth St.

FLORIST
MISS A. M. RAINFORD
1115 Fourth St.

HOME MADE CANDIES & ICE CREAM
PALM CANDY CO., 421 C St.
Management E. D. Graham.

MME. DUBE'S Hair Dressing Shop, Rm. 306, 1025 4th St. Hair sun dried if desired. Manicuring 25c. Both phones.

MARYLAND HAIRDRESSING PARLORS. Manicuring and Shampooing. Tel. Main 5700, Maryland Hotel Arcade.

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Better Food, Continuous Service,
Popular Prices.

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WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
1059 Fifth Street

SHOES
EVANS-BOLDRICK SHOE CO., INC.
946 Fifth Street

THE FRENCH SHOP
2443 Fifth St. Tel. Main 1082
HATS, BLOUSES, GOWNS—Made to Order

THE CHURCHILL—837 C St.
Delicious Home Cooked Foods
Luncheon 25c. Evening Dinner 50c.

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WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS
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When in La Jolla
Lunch at "THE CRICKET"
Within. The Green Dragon Camp

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ARCHITECT
WILLIAM ARTHUR NEWMAN
Hewes Bldg. Market St. at Sixth

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"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"

CAFETERIA—VICTORIA CAFETERIA
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BEST QUALITY HOME COOKED FOOD

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STURDIVANT & CO.
Phone Park 837 423 Fulton St.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY

CRYSTAL CAFETERIA
762 Market St., Phelan Bldg.
Invites your attention for cooking, cleanliness and service.

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THE CALIFORNIA POPPY
738 Market Street

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TOM DILLON
MILLINER FOR MEN
720 Market St.
HATS HATS HATS

INDESTRUCTO TRUNKS, Bags, Suit Cases, Ladies' Hand Bags. OPPENHEIMER, The Trunk Man, 758 Market St.

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ARTISTIC DIAMOND WORK
FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING
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THOMAS BAIN
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Graduating gifts. Photo work.
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SPRING'S, INC. (Est. 1865)—Clothiers and general outfitters for Men and Boys—Women's Outer Garments.

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Picnic Outfits, Auto & Outing Lunch Sets
MAYNARDS' 114-116 South First St.

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HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and House Furnishings
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EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES
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RELIABLE FURRIERS
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FINE PERIOD FURNITURE
EXACT REPRODUCTIONS
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HIGH GRADE FURS, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Umbrellas. "The Dependable Kind." D. MAGEE'S SONS, Ltd., 63 King St.

F. W. DANIEL & CO., Ltd.
Everything for Ladies and Misses' Wear.
HEAD OF KING STREET

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LAUNDRY—THE VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 947 North Park St. Phone 172.

LAUNDRY—New Method Laundry, Ltd. "QUALITY LAUNDERS"
1015-17 No. Park St. Phone 2300

WESTMOUNT, P. Q.

PRINTING—QUALITY AND SERVICE—WESTMOUNT NEWS CO., Printers, Publishers. 206 Olivier ave. Phone West 622.

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DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING
THE CLEANERS
Cor. Jessie and John Sts. Phone F. R. 2090

GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LTD.
Port & Markle, Managing Directors

GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO., 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton St. Phones Main 181, 182 and 4681

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS—To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of McBEAN BROS., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL
FAIRWEATHER & CO., Limited
297-299 Portage Ave.

LAUNDRY—C. P. R. Laundry, Ltd.
Phone St. John 480
TRY OUR FAMILY ROUGH DRY WASH

SEMI-READY WARDROBE. Semi-Ready Tailoring. High-Class Haberdashery. 271 Portage ave.

TAILORS—STEPHENSON COMPANY
Popular Prices. $30 to $35
216 McDermot Ave. Phone G-178

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FLORISTS—Winnipeg, Canada. Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.

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From Merchants in

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Colorado	Texas
Iowa	Utah
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Minnesota	Wisconsin
Montana	and
Nebraska	Canada
Oklahoma	

Appears each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Shops of Quality advertising from Eastern U. S.

Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertising is accepted for less than 3 lines.

SCHOOL LUNCHES PROVE POPULAR IN PHILADELPHIA

Experiments in Furnishing Good Food at Low Prices to Children Is Success in Over 40 Schools

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—What the public school system is doing to give Philadelphia students good lunches at little cost is excellently illustrated in a film called "The Cooperative School Luncheon System," that is being shown in the "Philadelphia Today and Tomorrow Exposition." The pictures form an interesting series, in which is shown the way the children formerly got their midday meal from vendors who cared little about the quality of the food they sold or its cleanliness, and the new method of supplying better food in the schools at prices less than they would have to pay if they went to a restaurant, or bought it from a peddler. Other films show where the food is bought, and how it is prepared and served.

Coupled with the pictures themselves is an instructive lecture on the work being done along this line. There are now 46 schools, 30 of them elementary grades, where luncheons are being served each school day, and about 50,000 children are given the opportunity to buy, for a few cents, good, clean, wholesome food.

Notwithstanding the increase in the cost of foodstuffs during the past year, there have been no extra charges in the price list as established a year or two ago. In this the dealers themselves have helped, as, knowing that no little profit is made from the lunches, they have been selling at prices lower than they could be bought if purchased by individuals.

A few figures of the prices charged may not prove uninteresting: Cocoa, for instance, with whipped cream costs 3 cents; a half pint of soup with one roll costs 5 cents; sandwiches, which are said to be the equal of any that can be purchased for 10 cents, are sold for 5 cents. These are but a few, but they serve to illustrate that the student can obtain his midday meal at a cost of anywhere from 35 to 50 per cent cheaper than he could by buying it elsewhere.

All profits, and there are profits even at the prices charged, go to paying the salaries of experienced cooks and for attendant expenses. Special attention is also given to the children by supervisors while they are eating, thus inculcating table etiquette and a proper decorum while being served.

BARTON MEMORIAL GAINING SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The movement for a memorial in Washington to Miss Clara Barton who for nearly 50 years was prominent in the relief work in America beginning with the civil war and including the organization of the American Red Cross, is spreading throughout the country, and is being taken up especially by military and patriotic organizations. The Clara Barton Memorial Association which has been incorporated in Washington calls attention to Miss Barton's services to the country not only during the four years of the civil war, but in the large relief work following many of the notable disasters in the country since 1881, as well as during the Spanish-American war of 1898. It also points out that Miss Barton never enlisted in the United States service, nor was her name ever placed on the government rolls.

Decorations and medals of honor were given her by many rulers of European countries, but no recognition of her services to the United States was ever made by the federal government.

The only purpose of the association is the erection of the memorial to Miss Barton in Washington, and funds are being received by John Jay Edson, the treasurer.

JAPAN PLANS A NEW SEA SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which last year inaugurated a service from New York to the Far East by way of the Panama canal, is planning to establish a similar service from the Far East to the eastern seaboard of America, beginning with the new twin-screw steamship Tsushima Maru, 10,650 tons. This vessel is intended to sail from Yokohama on June 20, calling at San Francisco and arriving in New York about Aug. 2. Other steamships in this trade will be the twin-screw Tokuyama Mary and Wakasa Maru.

SOUTHBRIDGE ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A joint resolution authorizing the postmaster-general to provide the postmaster of Southbridge, Mass., with a special canceling die for the Southbridge one hundredth anniversary celebration passed the House today. This resolution was introduced by Representative Paige of Massachusetts.

ALLIES AFTER 30,000 HORSES FOR WAR USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Renewed demands for remounts on the part of the allied armies have increased activities in the local horse market in the last few weeks. The Allies are after 30,000 war horses. Local buyers for eastern syndicates declare that more horses were handled in Des Moines last week than in any market in the United States, with the exception of New York. For the first time, too, since the outbreak of the war three European nations have purchasing and inspection teams stationed in this city and are buying at the same time.

The British abandoned their remount station in this city just before the holidays. This has been reestablished by Capt. A. E. Hay of the English army who succeeds Col. George Cunard. The British have an order in for 10,000 horses. The Italian government has also contracted for 10,000 remounts and the French government has contracted for the same number of animals. The advertisements of the local buyers explain that $185 per head will be paid for horses passing inspection for the English service. Horses for the Belgian service bring $140. The demand at this time is largely for mounts and there is less demand for the big draft horses used in hauling artillery.

The exactions of the English army in selecting horses demand greater uniformity as well as qualifications in weight and general conditions than is demanded by the other governments. This makes it easier to inspect for the French and Italian governments.

FRENCH MESSAGE TO LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The lord mayor has received the following message from M. Franklin-Bouillon: "The members of our delegation, on their return to France, desire to express to you once again their warmest thanks for the cordial welcome which was given them by the city of London and its chief magistrate, who so faithfully carried on its noble traditions. It will be for us an imperishable memory to have witnessed this fresh manifestation of the close friendship which must ever unite our two great nations."

GENERAL SCOTT AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, arrived Sunday to attend "June week" exercises at the military academy. He and Major-General Bliss, assistant chief of staff, will review the cadets this afternoon.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

CONVENTION RESULTS AID STOCK MARKET

Standard Railroad Issues and Steel Common Make Good Gains Today—Atlantic, Gulf Shares Boston List Features

Standard issues in the New York stock market rose strongly at the beginning of business today. Some of the railroads and Steel common made large gains at first, and although there was profit-taking at the higher levels, the tone of the list remained hard. Wall street took favorably the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes for United States President.

Specialties also rose higher, but they did not hold up especially well. Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Reading were the leaders among the rails. Steel common sold up a point. New York Air Brake was buoyant on the big earnings the concern is piling up. American Beet Sugar and Crucible Steel were strong at times.

The features of the early Boston stock market were the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies issues, particularly the common. Butte & Superior also was substantially higher.

At the end of the first half hour both markets were showing a reactionary tendency.

There was the usual backing and filling, but the tone continued strong throughout the first half of the session. At midday good net gains had been established by American Sugar, American Beet Sugar, New York Air Brake, Reading, Southern Pacific, Willys-Overland, Denver preferred, Gulf States, Corn Products and New York Central. United States Steel opened up a point at 86¾ and improved fractionally.

On the local exchange New Haven opened up ¼ at 61¾ and sold above 63. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, after opening up ⅝ at 58½, went to 60⅛ and then sagged off. Mohawk opened up a point at 97 and advanced a point further.

Stocks continued upward in the early afternoon, with Steel leading. American Cotton Oil, Crucible, Long Island, Lackawanna Steel and Reading were conspicuous in the advance. Gulf common made a new high record on the local exchange, selling well above 60 before the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 693,400 shares; $5,138,000 bonds.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A revival of interest is confidently predicted in the market for naval stores during the current week, says the New York Commercial. The unfavorable weather last week has reduced demand to a minimum, but prices remained firm at 44@44½ cents per gallon.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Saturday's market: Spirits firm at 39 cents. Sales 123, receipts 514, exports 84, stock 14,416. Rosins firm. Sales 1160, receipts 1651, exports 45, stock 60,618. Prices WW $6, WG $5.40@5.75, N $5.30@5.40, M $5.25 @5.35, K $5.20@5.34, F $5.10, E $5@5.05, D $5@5.05, B $5@5.05.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways pfd 98½, Electric Storage Battery 65½, General Asphalt com 34, do pfd tre 71, Lehigh Navigation 76¾, Lehigh Valley Transportation 21¾, do pfd 43⅛, Lake Superior 10, Philadelphia Company 41, do pfd 41¾, Philadelphia Electric 29, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 18¾, Philadelphia Traction 77, Union Traction 42⅝, United Gas Improvement 88¾.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Copper, spot £121 10s, off £2; futures £19, off 10s; electrolytic £142, unchanged; no sales. Tin, spot £184 15s, off £3; futures £185, off £3; straits £185 15s, off £2 5s; sales, spot 50, futures 80 tons. Lead, spot £31 5s, unchanged; futures £31 7s 6d, up 2s 6d. Spelter, spot £70, off £1; futures £61, unchanged.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fine granulated sugar steady, unchanged at 7.75c and 7.65c. Cuba raws 6.21c.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, light variable winds.

For New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

8 a. m.	62	10 a. m.	66
12 noon	69	2 p. m.	72

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	60	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	54	New York	56
Chicago	58	Philadelphia	62
Cincinnati	64	Pittsburgh	58
Denver*	58	Portland, Me.	50
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	54
Jacksonville	74	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	64	St. Louis	64
Nantucket	56	Washington	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ...... 4:07 | High water,
Sun sets ...... 7:21 | 7:49 a.m., 8:10 p.m.
Length of day..15:14 | Moon sets.. 1:05 a.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:51 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	139	139	139	139
Alaska Gold	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛
Al-Chal Mf Co	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	83	83	82¾	82¾
Am Ag Chem	63¾	70	68¾	70
Am Ag Chem pf	100	100	99⅞	99⅞
Am Beet Sugar	84½	87½	83⅜	87¼
Am Can	57½	58¾	57	58¾
Am Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
Am Car Fy	61	61½	60½	60½
Am Coal Prod	162⅛	162⅛	162	162
Am Cotton Oil	53½	56	53½	55
Am Cttn Oil pf	99	99	99	99
Am H & L	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
Am H & L pf	52	52½	51⅝	52⅛
Am Linseed Oil	21⅞	22¾	21⅞	22¾
Am Lin Oil pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
Am Loco	74¾	74¾	73⅝	73⅝
Am Loco pf	103	103	103	103
Am Smelting	98½	98½	98	98
Am Smelt A pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Am Smelting pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
Am Steel Fy	51¾	52	51¾	52
Am Sugar	111⅝	113⅜	111½	112⅝
Am Tel & Tel	130⅛	130¼	130	130⅛
Am Woolen	48½	48⅞	48	48⅜
Am Woolen pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
Am W Paper pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Am Zinc	86	87⅛	86	86¾
Anaconda	84⅝	85	84⅛	85
Assts & Realize	4	4	4	4
Atchison	106¾	107½	106⅜	107
Atchison pf	101	101	100⅞	100⅞
At Coast Line	116	116	116	116
Baldwin Loco	92	92	90⅝	90⅝
Balt & Ohio	92⅝	92⅝	92	92¼
Balt & Ohio pf	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77½
Batopilas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Beth Steel	441	444	441	444
Brooklyn R T	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
Butte & Super'r	94⅜	96	93⅞	95½
B F Goodrich	78⅝	78⅞	78⅛	78¼
Cal Petroleum	22	22¾	22	22¾
Cal Petroleum pf	48½	48¾	48½	48¾
Can Pacific	179¼	179¼	178	178
Cent Leather	55⅛	55⅝	55	55¼
Cent Lther pf	111	111¼	111	111¼
*Chandler Mtr	116¼	117	116¼	117
Ches & Ohio	67	67⅛	66½	66¾
C M & St Paul	101⅜	101⅝	100½	101
C M & St P pf	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
Chi R I & Pac	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20⅝
Chi & Alt	10	10	10	10
Chi & G West	13½	13½	13½	13½
Chi & G West pf	38	38¼	38	38¼
Chi & N W	131	131	130¾	130¾
Chile Copper	20½	21¼	20¼	21¼
Chino Copper	54¾	54¾	54	54½
C C C & St L	58¾	59	58½	58½
C C C & St L pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Clu Peabody	76	76	75⅜	76
Col Fuel	44¼	45⅝	44	44⅞
Col South	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜
Com Tab & R	45¾	47½	45¾	47½
Con Can	100	101¼	100	100¾
Con Gas	139	139	139	139
Corn Prod	19	20¼	19	20
Corn Prod pf	95	95½	95	95½
Cruc Steel	87½	87½	86¼	86⅝
Cruc Steel pf	118	118½	118	118½
Deere pf	92	92	92	92
Denver	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15½
Denver pf	28¾	30⅜	28⅝	30¼
Domes Mining	27½	27¾	27⅜	27⅜
Erie	39½	39⅞	39⅛	39¼
Erie 1st pf	55¼	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
Erie 2d pf	47	47¾	47	47¾
F M & S pf	37	38	37	38
Gen Electric	171⅞	173¾	171⅞	173¼
Gen Motors pf	114¼	114¼	114	114
Granby Mining	87	87	87	87
Gt Nor Ore	38	38⅞	37¾	38½
Gt Nor pf	122	122¼	122	122
Greene Can	47	47	46⅞	47
Gulf States	86½	88½	86½	88½
Gulf States 2 pf	89	89	89	89
Harv Corp	83	83	82½	82½
Harv of N J	118	118¼	118	118¼
Ill Cent	107⅞	107⅞	107½	107⅞
Inspiration	46	46⅜	45¾	46¼
Int Con Corp	18⅞	19¼	18¾	19⅛
*Int Con Corp pf	76	76¼	76	76¼
Int Ag Corp pf	52¾	52¾	52	52
Int Mer Mar	26¼	26¼	25½	25½
Int Mer Mar pf	97¼	97¼	95⅛	96⅛
Inter Nickel Ct	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
Inter Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
Inter Paper pf	58½	58½	58	58
K C F S & M pf	72	73	72	73
Kan City So	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26½
Kayser	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
Kayser 1st pf	116¾	117	116¾	117
Kelley Tires	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
Kennecott Cop	53⅞	54⅜	53⅝	54⅜
Lack Steel	71¾	72⅛	71¾	72
L E & W	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
L E & W pf	39	39¾	39	39⅛
Lee R & T Ct	53½	53½	52¼	52⅛
Lehigh Valley	83¾	84	83½	83½
Long Island	36½	41½	36½	39¼
L-Wiles 1st pf	86	86	86	86
Louis & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½
Mackay Cos	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Mackay Cos pf	68	68	68	68
Man Shirt Co	67	67	67	67
Max Motor	86½	86½	86	86
Maxwell 1st pf	89	89	88⅞	88⅞
Maxwell 2d pf	58	58	58½	58½
May Co	65½	65½	65½	65½
Mex Petrol	108½	108½	107½	107½
Mex Petrol pf	96	96	96	96
Miami	35⅞	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
M S P & S S M	125	126	124⅞	126
Mo K & T	4½	4½	4½	4½
Mo K & T pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Mo Pacific	6	6½	6	6½
Mo Pac Ct	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Mon Power	86	86½	85	86½
Nat Biscuit pf	125	125	125	125
Nat Enamel	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Nat Lead	66	66¼	65⅞	66¼
Nevada Con	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛
N Y A Brake	141	142	140	140
N Y Central	107½	108⅜	107⅛	107¾
NYC&StL	43	43¼	43	43¼
NYC & StL 2d pf	65	65	65	65
NYNH&H	61¾	63½	61¾	63½
N & W	135⅞	135⅞	134¾	135¼
North Am	70	70	70	70
Northern Pac	116	116	115¼	115¾
Ontario Silver	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛
O & W	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28½
Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25	25
Pacific T & T	35	35	35	35
Pennsylvania	58⅞	59¼	58½	58½
Peoples Gas	101⅞	102½	101⅞	102½
P C C & St L	86	86⅞	86	86⅞
P C C St L pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
Pitts Coal	30	30½	29½	29¾
Pitts Coal pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pressed Steel	49	49	48½	49
Pullman	164	164	164	164
Quicksilver pf	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Ray Con	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
Reading	105½	107⅛	104⅝	106¼
Rdg 2d pf	47⅜	47¾	47⅜	47¾
Repub I&S	48	49½	48	49
Repub I&S pf	111¾	111¾	111½	111½
Rumely	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Rumely pf	39½	39½	38	38
Ry Steel Sp	47¼	47½	46¾	47¼
Ry Stl Sp pf	98	98	98	98
Seaboard A L	12	17¼	17	17¼
Seabd A L pf	39½	40	39½	40
Sears-Roebuck	186	186¼	185½	185½
Shattuck Ari	31¼	32	31¼	32
Sloss Sheffield	54⅛	55	53¼	55
So Pacific	99⅞	100	99⅜	99⅞
So Ry	24	24⅛	23¾	23¾
So Ry pf	70½	70½	69¾	69¾
Studebaker	143½	143½	142½	142½
St L & S F wi	17	17	17	17
St L S W pf	45	45	45	45
Tenn Copper	43	43¾	43	43⅛
Texas Co	193¼	194	193	194
Texas Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Third Ave	65¼	67⅛	65¼	66¾
T St L & W	5	6⅛	5	6⅝
T St L & W pf	11	11	11	11
Underwood	103	103	103	103
Union B&P	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Union Pacific	139	139¾	138¾	139⅛
U P pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
United Fruit	168	168	165¾	165⅞
United Rys Inv	9½	9½	9½	9½
U S C I P	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24½
U S C I P pf	53	53¼	53	53¼
U S Rubber	56⅛	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝
U S Rubber pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
USS&R	80	80	78⅜	79½
USS&R pf	52	52	52	52
U S Steel	86⅜	87⅛	86¼	87⅛
U S Steel pf	117⅞	118⅛	117⅝	118⅛
Utah Copper	82⅝	83	82¼	82⅞
Utah Securities	19⅞	20	19½	19¼
Va-Car Chem	41⅞	43⅞	41⅞	43½
Va I C & C	50½	50¼	50	50¼
Wabash	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Wabash A	51¼	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞
Wabash B	29⅛	29⅛	28¾	29
Wells Fargo	130	131½	130	131½
W Maryland	32	32½	32	32
West Union	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
Westinghouse	62¼	63¼	62	62⅜
Westhse 1st pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
Weyman-Bru pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
Wis Central	43½	43½	43	43
Willys-Overland	305¼	309	305¼	309
W-O pf	112	112	111⅞	111⅞
Woolworth	137½	138	137¼	138

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
July	1.04	1.04	1.02⅝	1.03
Sept	1.05¾	1.05¾	1.04⅝	1.04⅞b
Dec	1.08	1.08⅝	1.07¼	1.07½-
Corn—				
July	.70½	.70¾	.69⅞	.70½b
Sept	.69⅞	.70⅛	.69¼	.69⅞
Dec	.60¾	.60⅞-	.60¾	.60¾
Oats—				
July	.39⅝	.39⅝	.38¾	.39¼
Sept	.38⅝	.38½	.38¼	.38½
Dec	.39¾	.39¾	.39⅜	.39⅝-
Pork—				
July	21.92	22.50	21.72	22.50
Sept	21.30	21.95	21.30	21.95
Lard—				
July	12.52	12.70	12.52	12.70
Sept	12.65	12.82	12.65	12.82

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Declined about two cents a bushel with liquidation active. Excellent rains in Kansas and Oklahoma over Sunday and better weather in the central West with more favorable temperatures in American and Canadian spring wheat belt exerted depressing influences. Cables again weak showing sharp decline. No inquiry reported early but later there was evidence of some export business and increased foreign inquiry.

Crop news was generally better. Well informed cash interests after making special investigation claim that the government June 1 estimate is 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels too low. Weather conditions in the winter wheat states since June 1 have made for better crop conditions and the rains in the sections where the wheat is filling have been very helpful.

Oats—Fairly active. Weather map considered very favorable all over and the ample supply of moisture means a very great deal for the crop and also gives promise of a very large hay crop again.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

For first four days of June average pipe line runs from Kansas oil fields of Empire Gas & Fuel Co., a subsidiary of Cities Service Company, were 9000 barrels daily. The Oklahoma fields of the company had average daily runs of 1300, making average daily sales of company 10,300 barrels daily. Ed. Varner well No. 6 is now running slightly more than 5000 barrels daily.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
Alaska	22⅛	22½	22¼	22½
Allouez	68½	69	68½	68½
Am Ag Chem	69	69	69	69
Am Ag Ch pf	100	100	100	100
Am Sugar	112½	113	112½	112¾
Am Sugar pf	117½	117½	117	117
Am Tel	130	130¼	129⅞	130⅛
Am Woolen	48	48	48	48
Am Wool pf	99	99	98⅝	98¾
Am Zinc	86½	87⅛	85¾	86¾
Am Zinc pf w i	72	72	72	72
Anaconda	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Ariz Com	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Atl Gulf & W I	58½	60⅝	58½	60⅛
Atl Gulf pf	57½	57⅝	56⅞	57⅜
Bost Elevated	71½	71½	71½	71½
Boston & Maine	49¾	49¾	49	49
Butte & Balak	2½	2½	2½	2½
Butte & Sup	94½	96	94	96
Calumet & Ariz	71½	71½	71	71½
Calu & Hecla	555	555	555	555
Centennial	16½	16½	16½	16½
Chino	54½	54¾	54¼	54¾
Copper Range	62	62¾	62	62½
Cuban Cement	14⅛	14¼	14	14
Daly West	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
East Butte	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
Edison Elec	240	240	240	240
Franklin	7½	7½	7½	7½
Ga Ry & E	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
Granby	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Hancock	14	14	13⅝	14
Isl Creek pf	92	92	92	92
Isle Royale	28	29	28	29
Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
Lake Copper	15	15	15	15
La Salle	4	4	4	4
Mass	12½	12½	12	12
Mass Elec pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
Mass Gas	83	83	83	83
Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mohawk	97	98	97	98
New Arcadian	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
N E Cot Yarn pf	50	50	50	50
New Eng Tel	134	134¼	134	134¼
Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7	7
North Butte	22	22	21	21½
North Lake	75c	75c	75c	75c
N Y N H & H	61¾	63⅜	61½	63¼
Old Colony Min	2	2	2	2
Old Dominion	72	73½	72	73
Osceola	94	94	94	94
Pullman	163⅜	164½	163⅜	164½
Quincy	91½	92	91½	92
Santa Fe	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Shannon	8¾	9	8¾	9
South Lake	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
*St Mary's	79	79	79	79
Sup & Boston	4½	4½	4½	4½
Swift & Co	135½	136½	135½	136½
Tamarack	48½	48½	48½	48½
Torrington	54½	55¾	54½	55½
Torrington pf	31	31	31	31
Trinity	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
Tuolumne	49c	49c	48c	48c
Un Cop Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Uni Shoe Mac	59¾	60	59¼	59¾
Uni Shoe M pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
United Fruit	167¾	167¾	166	166¼
U S Smelting	79⅞	79⅞	79	79
U S Smelting pf	51⅞	52	51½	51⅞
U S Steel	86¼	87½	86¼	87⅛
Utah-Apex	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
Utah Cons	14	14	13⅝	13¾
Utah Metal	8 13-16	8⅞	8 13-16	8⅞
Ventura	10	10	9⅞	10
Ver & Mass	116	116	116	116
Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
West End	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Western Union	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
W H McElwain	100	100	100	100
Winona	5¾	5¾	5	5

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	92⅛	92	92
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	83⅜	83	83
Chicago Junction 5s	101½	101½	101½
Miss Power 5s	78	78	78
Pond Creek 6s	95	95	95
Swift & Co 5s	100½	100⅜	100½
Uni Fruit 4½s 1923	98¾	98¾	98¾
U S Sm 6s	115	115	115
Western Tel 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼

COTTON YARN CO. TO RETIRE BONDS

The New England Cotton Yarn Company will be able to retire an additional $500,000 of its 5 per cent first mortgage bonds as a result of the sale of the Nemasket mill. With the proceeds of the sale of the Rotch mill early this year Cotton Yarn brought in $909,000 bonds, cutting down the issue from $4,713,000 to $3,804,000. After the Nemasket transaction is completed the bonded debt will stand at about $3,300,000.

The exchange of Cotton Yarn 5s for Rotch Mills 6s on the basis of $1000 Cotton Yarn for $900 Rotch has proved an advantageous move. The Rotch bonds are quoted 99 to 100, or equivalent to about 90 for the Cotton Yarn bonds which in turn are only 82½ bid.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK

	1916	Increase
First week June	$1,107,091	$148,114
From July 1	50,635,460	4,393,242

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 64⅞c, up 1⅝c.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 31d, up ⅜d.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str San Jose, Port Limon, 4300 stems bananas, 138 bxs oranges for United Fruit Company.

Str Joseph J. Cuneo, Baracoa, Cuba, 18,400 stems bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 2179 bbls potatoes, 3863 bskts beans, 121 crts cukes, 2964 crts cabbage, 116 crts cauliflower, 306 crts beets, 25 crts sweet potatoes, 470 bags peanuts.

Str Juniata, Norfolk, 1160 bbls potatoes, 1011 crts cabbage, 3240 bskts beans, 124 crts beets, 253 crts cukes, 68 crts carrots, 18 crts cauliflower, 28 crts squash, 14 crts parsley, 3 bskts peas, 250 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts

Apples, 217 bbls 1440 bxs; strawberries, 11,312 cts; berries, 10 cts; peaches, 101 bxs; watermelons, 1 car; cantaloupes, 1 car; Jamaica oranges, 18 bxs; California oranges, 4059 bxs; lemons, 812 bxs; California fruit cars—bananas, 61,400 stems; pineapples, 260 cts; peanuts, 47 bags; potatoes, 56,074 bush; sweet potatoes, 13 bbls.; onions 72 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1380 pkgs; last year, 424 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat spring patents, $5.50@6.20; special short patents, $6.75 @7; fancy, $7.50; spring clears in sacks, $4.75@5; winter patents, $5.50@5.80; winter clears, $4.60@5.25; winter straights, $5.25@5.50; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.15@5.60.

Corn — Spot, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 84c; No. 3 yellow, 83½c; lake and rail No. 2 yellow, 83½c; No. 3 yellow, 83c; for shipment, all rail, No. 2 yellow, 83½ @84c; No. 3 yellow, 83@83½c; lake and rail, No. 2 yellow, 83@83c; No. 3 yellow, 83½@84c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 50½c; No. 2 clipped white, 48½c; No. 3 clipped white, 47c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 48@48½c; fancy 38 lbs, 47½@48c; regular 38 lbs, 36½@47c; regular 36 lbs, 46 @46½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $22.75@23.25; winter bran, $23@23.50; middlings, $23.75@27.50; mixed feed, $25.50@28.50; red dog, $31.50; linseed meal, $33; cotton seed meal, $34@36.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.15; bolted, $4.10; bag meal, $1.58@1.60; cracked corn, $1.60@1.62; oatmeal, rolled, $5; cut and ground, $5.50.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $29@30; No. 2 grade, $26@27; No. 3 grade, $20@22; stock, $18@19; choice, $31@32; alfalfa, $17@23.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $16@17.50.

Beans—Car lot, choice pea, $4.35@4.40 bushel; Scotch green peas, $3.35@3.40; California small white, $4.50@4.60; Canadian peas, $2.85@2.90; lima beans, 5¾c lb.

Potatoes—Maine, $2.75@2.85 per 2-bu bag; new southern, $5@6.50 bbl; sweet, $2@3 crt.

Eggs — Choice hennery and nearby 30@31c; eastern extra, 27@28c; western extra, 25@26c; western prime firsts, 23½@24c; western firsts, 23@23½c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 31 @31½c; western creamery extra, 30½ @31c; western firsts, 28½@29½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2.50@5 box; Florida, $3@4.50 box; grapefruit, $2@4.50; strawberries, 8@14c bskt; blueberries, 16@18c bskt; blackberries, 15@16c bskt; cantaloupes, $4@4.50 crt.

Apples — Baldwins, $1.75@4.50; Russets, $2.50@3.50; Ben Davis, $1.75@2.50; Northern Spy, $2@3; western box apples, $1.50@2.25; bu box, 75c@$1.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50@7.65c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.50@7.75c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale groceries quote granulated and fine at 7.95c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 8009 tbs 110 bxs 510,949 lbs butter, 1733 bxs cheese, 8110 cs eggs; 1915, 8154 tbs 400 bxs 504,695 lbs butter, 1785 bxs cheese, 5207 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 14,152 pkgs butter, 1746 bxs cheese, 18,310 cs eggs; 1915, 9539 pkgs butter, 104 bxs cheese, 15,002 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo, June 10—Egg mkt lower; cases returned 18½c, cases included 19c.

CHICAGO, Ill, June 10—Bttr stdy; ex 29c, ex firsts 28@28½c, pckg stk 22½@23c, firsts 27@27½c rects 12,935 pkgs. Egg mkt stdy; firsts 20¾@21¼c, ord firsts 18@20c, storage firsts 21¾@22c, dirties 18@18½c, checks 17@18c; recets 16,492 cs.

TEXAS CO. IN MEXICO FIELDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Texas Company is becoming actively interested in southern Mexico oil fields and indications are that the company intends to go in for development of production in that section on a large scale. Private advices from Mexico say that the company's scouts are acquiring options on everything in sight in and around the Tuxpam district.

Texas Company is now drilling a well to the northwest of Mexican Petroleum's Juan Casiano, and near the 40,000-barrel Los Naranjos well of the Mexican Eagle Company. This location is in the heart of some of the richest proved oil fields in the southern republic.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange: demand sterling 4.75 11-16, cables 4.76 7-16, Reichsmarks 75 15-16 and 76, francs cables 5.91¼, checks 5.91¾.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem 5s	102⅝	102½	102½
Am Cot Oil 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
Am T&T col 4s	92	92	9
Am T&T cv 4½s	108½	108¼	108½
Anglo-French 5s	95⅞	95⅝	95¾
Armour 4½s	94	93⅝	93⅝
Atch gen 4s	93½	93½	93½
Atch 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
Atch cv 4s '60	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
B & O 3½s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
B & O 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
B & O cv 4½s	96	96	96
B & O 5s	100¾	100⅝	100¾
Beth Steel fdg	101¼	101¼	101¼
Beth Steel 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Cent Leather 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Cent Pac 1st 4s	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
C & O cv	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
C B & Q 4s	98½	98⅜	98⅜
C & Gt W 4s	71	71	71
Dom Can 5s '21, wi	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Dom Can 5s '26, wi	100¾	100½	100¾
Dom Can 5s '31, wi	102	101¾	101⅞
Erie 4s	85½	85½	85½
Erie cv A	71⅜	71	71⅜
Erie cv D	86¾	86¾	86¾
Gen Electric 3½s	82½	82½	82½
Granby 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
Hud & Man fdg	73	73	73
Int MM 4½s	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
Inter-Met 4½s	74⅝	74½	74⅝
IRT fdg 5s	98⅝	99½	98½
Lack Steel 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
Nat Tube 5s	101	101	101
N Y Cent 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
N Y Cent 6s	114⅜	114¼	114⅜
N Y C 4½s May '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
N Y C 4s 1957	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
N Y C 4s 1958	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
N Y C 4s 1959	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
N Y C 4½s 1963	107½	107½	107½
N Y C 4½s 1965	108	108	108
NY NH & H 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
N Y Tel 4½s	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
N & W cv 4½s	136	136	136
Northern Pac 3s	66¼	66¼	66¾
Northern Pac 4s	92⅝	92½	92½
Penn 4s '48	99½	99½	99½
Penn gen ctf 4½s	101⅞	101¾	101¾
Penn cv 4½s	105⅜	105	105⅛
Reading 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝
Rep I & S 5s	98½	98½	98½
R I gn 4s	85½	85⅛	85½
R I 5s	57¾	56⅝	57¾
R I fdg 4s	73	72¼	73
Seabd A L fdg	68	68	68
So Bell Tel 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
So Pac fdg 4s	90	90	90
So Pac cv 4s	88½	88¼	88½
So Pac cv 5s	105¼	104¾	105¼
So Ry gn 4s	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
So Ry 5s	101½	101½	101½
St L & SW cn	64¼	64¼	64¼
StL&SF gl ctf st 5s	68¾	67	68¾
StL&SF A wi	71	71	71
StL&SF adj wi	84½	83¾	84
St Paul db 4s	92¼	92	92
St Paul cv 4½s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
St Paul cv 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Third Av adj 5s	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
Third Av 4s	82	81¾	82
U RR SF 4s	35	35	35
USS&R 6s	115	115	115
U S Steel 5s	105⅛	105	105⅛
Wabash 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99½	....	99½	....
Coupon	99½	....	99½	....
Registered 3s	100	....	100½	....
Coupon	100½	....	100½	....
Registered 4s	1110	....	111	....
Coupon	110½	....	111	....
Panama 2s, '36	99¼	....	99¼	....
Panama 2s, '38	99¼	....	99¼	....
Panama 3s, '61	102	....	102¼	....
Coupon	102	....	102¼	....

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
American Oil	41c	32c	37c
Bay State Gas	15c	14c	14c
Bolivar	64c	62c	63c
Bingham Mines	13	13	13
Bohemia	2	2	2
Boston Arizona	3	2⅞	2⅞
Boston Corbin	77c	72c	73c
Boston Ely	75c	70c	72c
Boston Montana	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Butte London	75c	72c	72c
Calumet-Corbin	5c	4½c	4½c
Champion	13c	12c	12c
Chief	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
Cons Arizona	1½	1½	1½
Cortez	50c	50c	50c
Crystal Copper	1	1	1
Davis Daly	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16
Eagle Bluebell	2	1 13-16	2
Ely Witch	9c	9c	9c
First National Copper	4¾	4½	4½
Fortuna	2	1⅞	2
Gold Lake	31c	30c	31c
Homa Oil	95c	94c	95c
Humboldt	2¼	2¼	2¼
Iron Cap	5	5	5
Jerome	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
Majestic	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
McKinley, ex-div	55c	52c	52c
Mexican Metals	35c	32c	34c
Midas	37c	35c	37c
Mojave Tungsten	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
Naumkeag	1⅛	1	1
Nevada Douglas	1¼	1¼	1¼
New Baltic	2¼	2¼	2¼
New Cornelia	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Nixon	42c	35c	35c
Palisade	50c	45c	50c
Rilla Mining Co	95c	85c	85c
Seneca	14½	14½	14½
Silver Pick	10c	10c	10c
Success	80c	79c	80c
Troy-Ariz	4	4	4
Truro Steel	6⅝	6	6¼
United Verde Ex	30	37⅝	29¼
Truro Steel	6⅝	6	6¼
Zinc	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Tin 43¾@44¾; lead, spot and June 6.90, July 6.85, Aug. 6.90; tin quiet, lead dull.

STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY TO LONDON LIST

Sentiment on Stock Exchange Continues Cheerful—Investment Demand Not Easily Satisfied—Americans Irregular

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Copper, 121¼; consols, 61¼; stock markets very firm at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England — Under the influence of continued spectacular successes by the Russians in Volhynia and Galicia, the stock exchange markets displayed strength and activity again today. Sentiment remained cheerful.

There was a fresh advance in the gilt-edged section. Brokers report that the demand for investments was gradually exceeding the volume of high class stocks available notwithstanding large purchases of treasury bills and exchequer bonds from the north and midlands where prosperity is the greatest.

American shares were irregular, but trading in them was not brisk. On excellent earnings Canadian Pacifics showed firmness.

The tone of domestic lines was good. South American rails presented a checkered appearance. Strength was in evidence in Kaffirs on the favorable report on the output of gold at the Rand in May.

Shipping issues lacked steadiness because of realizing. There was a spurt in Marconis, and oil descriptions were in favor.

Allied bonds were strong.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	61	..
British 4½s	96¾	..
Atchison	106⅝	*¼
Baltimore & Ohio	91¾	¼
Canadian Pacific	176⅝	¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	67	*⅝
Chicago Great Western	12⅞	..
St. Paul	99⅝	½
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅛	..
Erie	39⅛	*¼
do 1st pf	54½	⅜
Illinois Central	107¼	¾
Louisville & Nashville	131⅝	1¼
Kansas & Texas	4⅞	..
New York Central	108⅞	*¼
Norfolk & Western	134	1
Ontario & Western	27½	⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅞	*¼
Reading	103¾	½
Southern Pacific	98½	½
Southern Railway	23¾	..
Union Pacific	138	¼
United States Steel	88	*¼

*Advance.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Market irregular. Prices are: Atlantic Gulf 59@59½, Cuba Cane 59@59¼, Chevrolet 256@261, Cosden 25⅝@25¾, Cosden Oil & Gas 14@14¼, Midvale 65X@66, United Motors 79@79½, White Motors 59@59¼, Perlman Rim 140@145, Peerless Motors 26¾ @27½, Saxon Motors 80@83, Jumbo Extension 89@91, Sapulpa Rfg 11¼@11¾, Kenova Oil 79@81, Lynn Phono 10½@11½, Howe Sound 4⅞@5⅛, McKinley-Darragh 55@60, Victoria 1¾@1⅞, Standard Motors 7¾@8½, Flemish Lynn 6⅝@6⅞, do pfd 3½@4½, Met Petro 22@22½, Nipissing 7@7¼, Boston & Montana 1 15-16@2, Submarine Boat 37¾@38½, Aetna Explosives 18⅞ @19⅛, Mojave 6⅜@6¾, Maxim 7@7½, Rex Cons 18@20, Magma 15@15½, Emma 62@65, Booth 15½@16¼, Goldfield Cons 93@95, Success 80@81, Oatman Southern 35@40, Mother Lode 30@31, White Oaks 9@9½, Stewart Mining ¼@5-16, Butler Chemical 4¼@4¾.

COTTON MARKET

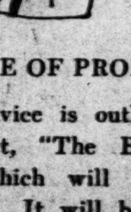
(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	12.80	12.82	12.73	12.79
Oct	12.97	12.97	12.88	12.93
Dec	13.13	13.13	13.05	13.09
Jan	13.17	13.18	13.11	13.17
March	13.28	13.31	13.28	13.30
May	13.36	13.44	13.36	13.44

Spots, 12.90, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures dull, 3½ to 4 points higher. Sales 5000 bales, including 3500 American: July-Aug. 8.10d.; Oct.-Nov. 7.88½d. Jan.-Feb. 7.78½d.



THE CARE OF PROPERTY

This service is outlined in our booklet, "The Bank as Agent," which will be sent on request. It will be found equally valuable to the owner of property or to the one in whose care property is left.

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

Ward's — Wardwove and Sawaco Writing Papers and Cards are made in all sizes. 57-61 Franklin Street.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

POLITICS IS A FACTOR IN THE CLOTH MARKETS

Manufacturers in Chief New England Centers Working for Protective Tariff — Trading Very Light During Past Week

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton manufacturers in this city and Fall River have lately paid more attention to the political situation in Chicago than to the dry goods markets. Practically unanimous in their high protectionist tariff views, the mill men are much concerned with the outcome of the presidential election next fall, believing that only the restitution of Republican tariff policies can save the cotton industry from a severe depression when the war ends.

The manufacturers of this city have been conducting a protective tariff campaign during the last two years, with the coming presidential election in view. They believe that the finer end of the cotton cloth industry is, under normal conditions, absolutely dependent upon a fairly high tariff on account of the high cost of mill building and the high labor cost in this country, compared with those of competing foreign countries. Since the war began, mill construction and labor costs in this industry have risen to unprecedented high levels, and the mill men are practically a unit in the belief that if it were not for the disruption of European industries and of trans-Atlantic transportation by the war European manufacturers would already be taking advantage of the present Democratic tariff and flooding this country with large quantities of their merchandise.

It is believed in manufacturing circles that the political developments at Chicago have been one cause of the slowness of the cloth markets lately. Another cause is probably the unseasonable weather. Whatever may be the reasons the fine goods and the print cloths, made respectively in this city and Fall River, have been extremely quiet, buyers showing very little buying interest and manufacturers not pushing their goods for sale at any sacrifice of prices. Trading in the Fall River market last week is estimated at only 75,000 pieces, which is not more than one third of the mills' output.

The continued quietness of goods has finally resulted in some weakening of prices, though not very general or pronounced as yet. On the fine end it means merely a drop on the part of those mills which are really holding for prices above the level at which most of the trading was being done. In the print cloth division some wide styles and a few classes of narrow goods have weakened a sixteenth of a cent a yard, but in view of the very small amount of business being put through these concessions have affected only a small quantity of goods, and the belief in manufacturing circles is that prices will again strengthen quickly when the demand broadens.

The cotton yarn markets display a firmness that is more striking because of the slight weakness in cloth. During the past week buyers who delayed purchases in the hope of lower prices have in some cases been forced to cover their requirements, and have had to pay top prices or even more. The general movement of yarn values is still upward and the only reason the mills are not selling more is that they are already engaged so far ahead they cannot give the deliveries that buyers want. The yarn mills here are pushing production to the limit, running nights in all departments which can be operated extra time.

The labor situation here is still unsettled, but not immediately threatening. The weavers are making definite preparations to take the referendum on the question of striking for a standard list, and the officials of the union have advised the rank and file to take this drastic action. In Fall River, on the other hand, the labor union officials have announced, to the satisfaction of all interested in the mills, that they will not agitate for a week's vacation this summer as they had planned, in view of the liberality of the manufacturers in raising wages twice recently.

Mill shares are inactive. Speculative interest has almost disappeared and investors consider present prices too high.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Middle West Utilities Company report for the year ended April 30, 1916, compares as follows:

Combined earnings of subsidiaries:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	$8,091,149	$7,634,745
Net earnings	2,886,115	2,757,728
Int pd outside holders	1,339,412	1,307,629
Amortization	24,642	....
Divs paid outside holders and their proportion of earnings	206,693	310,428
Bal accruing to M W Utilities Co	1,315,968	1,139,672
Middle West Utilities Company—		
Total income	1,642,686	1,528,855
Net income	1,001,286	981,317
Div on pfd stock	599,062	598,048
Disc on company's own securities	85,000	80,000
Balance	317,224	303,268
N W U prop aft of sndiv sur of sub cos for year	310,730	78,504

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—Rand gold output in May was 777,000 fine ounces.

FEDERAL BANKS' COMBINED REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday compare as follows (last three ciphers omitted):

RESOURCES

Gold—	June 9, 1916	June 11, '16
Coin & certif in vault	$255,444	....
Settlement fund	103,481	....
Redm fd with U S trs	1,703	....
Total gold reserve	$360,628	$246,231
Legal tender notes, silver, etc	18,055	44,632
Total reserve	$328,683	$290,863
Bills discounted and bought— Maturities—		
Within 10 days	10,030	....
Within 30 days	21,061	14,721
Within 90 days	18,890	....
Other maturities	4,052	10,468
Total	$78,343	$36,007
Investments—		
United States bonds	78,343	....
One-year U S notes	52,191	....
Municipal warrants	23,095	....
Total earning assets	$157,819	$17,183
Federal res notes, net	23,923	....
Due from other fed res banks, net	17,750	14,878
All other resources	5,166	12,350
Total resources	$583,791	$371,281
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$54,863	$54,195
United States deposits	51,578	....
Reserve deposits, net	407,780	299,653
Federal res notes, net	7,593	....
Fed res bank notes in circulation	1,730	12,908
All other liabilities	247	5,335
Total liabilities	$568,791	$371,281
Gold res against net liabilities (A)	70.8%	829⅛
Cas res against net liabilities (A)	74.6%	98.0%
Cash reserve against liabilities, after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of federal reserve notes in circulation (A)	74.9%	100.4%
(A) Less items in transit between federal reserve banks, viz.	$17,750	$14,878

5% redemption fund against federal reserve notes, $450.

DIVIDENDS

Associated Oil Company declared regular dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company declared regular dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

West Point Manufacturing declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent and an extra dividend of 4 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

The American Transportation Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company will pay a quarterly dividend of $2.50 on July 31, making the payments $419,660 for 1916 and increasing the grand total to $2,884,911.

Prairie Pipe Line declared a quarterly dividend of $5 a share and an extra dividend of $5, payable July 31 to stock of record June 13. These are same as declared last quarter.

The Yellow Pine Mining Company has declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, payable June 25 to stock of record June 10. This is the same amount as was paid last month.

The Hecla Mining Company has declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, payable June 20. This will make the disbursements for the current year $650,000 and will increase the grand total to $4,405,000.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of $2 a share. These are the same amounts as declared three months ago.

International Harvester Company of New Jersey has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on its common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 24. The dividend on the common stock of the International Harvester Corporation has been passed again.

The monthly dividend of 4 per cent regular and 1 per cent extra just declared by the National Zinc & Lead Co. for June is the same as paid for the month of May. The company has been paying monthly dividends since last October, starting then with a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. In November the rate was made 3 per cent and in December 4 per cent. That rate was paid in January, February, March and April. In May the rate was made 4 per cent monthly with 1 per cent extra and the same has been declared for June.

FREIGHT CAR SURPLUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The monthly bulletin of the American Railway Association shows that on June 1 there was a net surplus of idle freight cars on the lines of the United States and Canada of 55,244, compared with 30,607 on May 1, an increase of 24,637. On June 1 the total surplus was 67,588, compared with 59,657 the month before, and the shortage stood at 12,344, compared with 29,050.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Monday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$25,395,355	$19,882,352
Balances	2,479,591	790,989

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance of $14,370.

PARIS BOURSE CLOSED

PARIS, France—The Bourse remained closed today.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Rogers-Smith Company, Cambridge—Manuel E. Rogers, Charles H. Smith, Edgar A. Smith; bakers and confectioners; $10,000.

New England Historical & Industrial Film Company, Boston—Robert H. Derrah, Howard G. Hinkley, Robert H. Shacht, Frederick L. Howe; $25,000.

Lennox & Briggs Company, Haverhill—Charles L. Briggs, Austin C. Hayes, Arthur J. Crowe, F. Milton Crowe, Fred H. Crockett; leather; $255,000.

Packwood-Northwood Glass Company, Sandwich — Nehemiah Packwood, Charles O. Northwood, John Jones; $100,000.

National Fastener Company, Boston—Sol D. Wenetsky, Simon Goldman, David Pearlstein; $25,000.

American Machine Gun Company, Boston—Edwin C. Fisher, Levi W. Lombard, Frank E. Jones; $90,000.

Worcester Loom Works, Worcester—Clinton Alvord, Charles A. Washburn, Edith L. Greenwood; machinery; $50,000.

Non Skid Company of America, Boston—Robert M. Clark, Albert H. Harrington, R. Clifford Potter; motor vehicles; $200,000.

The King Safety Razor Company, Boston—Ralph E. Turner, John A. Brennan, Timothy J. McGrath, Carl C. King; $50,000.

Boston Indurating Company, Boston—William W. Appleton, Winthworth V. Sander, J. Frank Bachelder; $80,000.

Kinney Worsted Yarn Company, Pittsfield—Henry R. Russell, Carey R. Kinney, Walter F. Hawkins; $80,000.

Clark Body Company, Amesbury—George E. Hodge, Thomas Clark, James R. Graves; automobiles; $25,000.

Whiteway Manufacturing Company, Boston—George O. Whiteway, Robert O. Whiteway, Joseph S. Luther, furniture and machinery; $15,000.

Fellsway Amusement Company, Medford—William H. Colbath, George A. Spear, Frederick H. Green, Sibyl J. Green, Julia M. Spear; $25,000.

Somerville Iron Foundry Company, Somerville—Nathan H. Reed, Michael D. Bingham; $50,000.

FREEPORT-TEXAS STOCK IS HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stock of Freeport-Texas Company sold as high as 900 on last Thursday, with the market quoted 900 bid to 1000 asked. Trading in this over-the-counter stock become active around the first of the year, with sales ranging from 300 to 350. Only a week ago the stock sold at 700, and Thursday's price shows an advance of 200 points in a week.

The company has 500 acres of sulphur-bearing land at Freeport, Tex., and outside of the Union Sulphur Company is said to be the only company in the country that is producing sulphur, so necessary in the manufacture of gunpowder, detonator caps, and sulphuric acid. Sulphur is also needed in the preparation of rubber from its crude state.

Capitalization of Freeport-Texas Company is $2,000,000, one class of stock, par $100, on which it pays quarterly dividends of 10 per cent. The National City Bank interests are credited with being the controlling factors in the company.

The Union Sulphur Company stock, $400,000 authorized and $200,000 issued, is bid for in the market at $9000 a share.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 243,235 head, a loss of 2277 head, but they were 19,812 head in excess of a year ago. Arrivals of hogs fell off 1285 head for the week and 2755 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 6154 head lighter than those of the previous week, but as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 gained 1933 head. Sheep receipts increased 5162 head for the week and 20,634 head for the year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended June 10:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Hogs	131,256	132,541	134,011
Cattle	40,522	46,676	38,589
Sheep	71,457	66,295	50,823
Total	243,235	245,512	223,423

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS

(Reported by Renskorf, Lyon & Co, New York)

	Actual London	*Equivalent
Central Argentine	79½	380
Buenos Aires & Pacific	48	229
Buenos Aires & Gt Southern	84½	404
Buenos Aires Western	86¾	414
Cordoba Central	14½	69

*Par value £100.

ROAD SEEKS CAR BIDS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago & Northwestern railroad has invited bids for 57 passenger cars. The road has received from its eastern connections in past six weeks 6000 more box cars than it delivered to them. This shows that congestion on seaboard is lessening.

ZINC ORE HIGHER

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore price is $5 a ton higher for low grades and steady at $90 a ton for top grades, because of improved demand for spelter. A considerable tonnage of zinc ore has been sold to stock up a new smelter nearing completion at Ft. Smith, Ark.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE IN GOOD DEMAND

The advance in Louisville & Nashville stock to 134, the highest price reached since the reopening of the stock exchange, is based on the expectation that the present 5 per cent dividend rate may be increased when the directors meet for action on June 15.

In circles close to Louisville & Nashville there is a very confident feeling in regard to the outlook for this road whose stock sold as high as 170 in 1912 when it was on a 7 per cent basis and as high as 141⅞ even in 1914. The indications are that the road will show earnings in excess of 15 per cent on the $72,000,000 outstanding stock in the current fiscal year.

In the 10 months ended April 30 gross earnings of Louisville were $49,882,260, an increase of $6,615,196, or better than 15 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Net earnings made an even better showing with an increase of $6,660,154, or nearly 80 per cent over last year.

If the dividend is not increased at the forthcoming meeting it is thought that such action may be taken six months hence.

GAS INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Summary of general results of 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the gas industry is issued by department of commerce. Returns were received from 1284 establishments in 1914, the total products of which for the year were valued at $220,237,781. The gas products comprise 203,730,191,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at $175,065,930. Gas plants produced for sale 114,091,753 bushels of coke, valued at $8,719,910; 125,938,607 gallons of tar, valued at $3,252,756; and ammonia liquors, ammonium sulphate, and hydrocarbons, valued at $1,405,540.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Security—	Bid	Asked	Yield
Am Tel & Tel subs 4½s, Feb 1, 1918	100⅛	100½	4.20
American Thread Co 1st 4s, Jan 1, 1919	98¼	98¾	4.55
Anaconda Copper Min 5s, March 1, 1917	100¾	101¼	3.10
*Ayer Mills Cons & Eq 4½s, March 1, 1917	100	100⅜	3.90
do 5s, March 1, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.60
do 5s, March 1, 1919	100¼	101	4.60
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s, July 1, 1918	100⅝	101	4.50
Chicago & Western Indiana 5s, Sept 1, 1917	100	100¼	4.75
Dominion of Canada 5s, Aug. 1, 1916	100	100⅜	2.50
do Aug 1, 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.65
Erie Railroad Co 5½s, April 1, 1917	101⅛	101⅝	3.40
General Rubber Co 5s v, Dec 1, 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.55
Hocking Valley R R 5s, Nov 1, 1917	100¾	101⅝	3.80
International Harvester 5s, Feb 15, 1918	101¾	102⅛	3.75
Kansas City Rys Co 5½s, July 1, 1918	100	100½	5.30
Laclede Gas Light Co 5s, Feb 1, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	4.55
Massachusetts Electric 5s, April 1 ,1918	96	97	6.25
Morgan & Wright 5s†, Dec 1, 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
Nipe Bay Co 6s, June 1, 1917	101½	101⅞	4.10
New England Nov col tr 6s, May 1, 1917	100	100¼	5.70
N Y, N H & H 4½s, May 1, 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.35
New York City 6s, Sept 1, 1916	100¾	100⅞	2.25
do Sept 1, 1917	102¾	103⅜	3.00
Penn Co 4½s‡, June 15, 1921	100⅞	101⅛	4.15
Remington Arms U M C 6s, Feb 1, 1919	98	98¾	5.60
Southern Railway Co 5s, March 2, 1917	100⅜	100⅞	3.65
United Fruit Co 5s, May 1, 1918	100¾	101⅜	4.30
Westinghouse El & Mfg 5s, Oct 1, 1917	101	101⅝	3.70
Winches Repeat Arms 5s, March 1, 1918	99	99¾	5.10

*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Company.
†Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Company.
‡Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania R. R.
vGuaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Company and Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

American Woolen Company

(Massachusetts Corporation)

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent (1¾%) will be paid on July 15, 1916, to holders of Preferred Stock of this Company and to holders of Certificates of Deposit of shares of Preferred Stock of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey Corporation), issued by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of record June 16, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Massachusetts Company will be closed at the close of business June 16, 1916, and will be reopened at the opening of business June 30, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 6, 1916.

American Woolen Company

(Massachusetts Corporation)

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent (1¼%) will be paid on July 15, 1916, to holders of Common Stock of this Company and to holders of Certificates of Deposit of shares of Common Stock of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey Corporation), issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of record June 16, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of the Common Stock of the Massachusetts Company will be closed at the close of business June 16, 1916, and will be reopened at the opening of business June 30, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 6, 1916.

C. S. VAN BRUNDT

Insurance Surety Bonds

1116 WASHINGTON BLDG.

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Home Phone F4559

GOOD GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

The sudden burst of strength and activity in International Paper's $22,406,000 preferred, long selling in the market for around $11,000,000, is said to be based primarily on the splendid financial rejuvenation which the company is experiencing at the hands of its present management.

Only 15 or 16 months ago the International had a heavy floating debt of $5,450,000. More than that this floating debt seemed practically immobile. But it has been remarkably transformed and on June this year was down to only $1,800,000, a reduction of more than $1,500,000 since Dec. 31 last. In other words, for the past five months the company has been eating into its floating debt at the rate of $300,000 per month.

It has been assumed for the past year in banking circles close to the company that stockholders would get an increase above the 2 per cent they have been receiving since 1909. But it has also been assumed that 1917 would be the earliest date to make such an increase. Although any program of this nature is subject to revision, it would seem that six months more of patience on the part of shareholders would not be an unreasonable expectation. By Jan. 1 of next year the accumulated dividends on the preferred will amount to 35 per cent or about $7,700,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN 1914

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1914 census of manufactures for shipbuilding and boat building industry, issued by census bureau, shows reports were received from 1145 establishments in 1914, whose products—that is, construction and repair works done—during the year were valued at $88,682,071. At the 1909 census there were 1353 establishments, with products valued at $73,360,315.

SOUTH AFRICA BANK

LONDON, Eigland—Directors of the National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., it is understood, will recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The annual general meeting was held Friday last in Pretoria, South Africa. The bank's capital and reesrve fund amount to £3,313,000 and floating deposits to £22,000,000.

CRUDE OIL REDUCED

CRICHTON, La.—Crude oil has been reduced 10 cents a barrel to 90 cents. This is one of the minor grades of crude, being chiefly used as a fuel oil and its gasoline content is nil.

FINANCIAL NOTES

London Economist hears from the London stock exchange, regarding rise in prices, that "undoubtedly the only reason is a belief that peace is approaching"

On June 13 Fidelity Trust Company of Boston stockholders will vote on increase in capital from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, new stock to be issued from time to time.

Switzerland is issuing a new loan of 100,000,000 francs in 4½ bonds at 97. With this issue Swiss loans, covering cost of mobilization and frontier watch, and including $15,000,000 contracted for in the United States, amount to 462,200,000 francs—in normal times approximately $92,440,000.

British consols, having declined ¼ point on first news of recent naval battle, have subsequently risen 3¼. Friday's price of 60½ was the highest since last November, when minimum restrictions were taken off. High price of 1915 was 68⅝ in January; their lowest price in war time 56⅞, last April.

Petition has been filed with Massachusetts board of bank incorporation for charter for a $200,000 bank in South Boston, to be known as South Boston Trust Company. A certificate has been issued for a new national bank in Roxbury, to be known as Roxbury National Bank, with $200,000 capital.

March automobile exports were 7418 vehicles, compared with 3768 in March, 915. In 9 months ended March 31 they were 55,140 vehicles, valued at $73,900,346, compared with 17,886 valued at $28,289,218 year before and 20,471 valued at $18,756,656 two years before, increase in value of 157 per cent in one year and 288 per cent in two years.

Dutch government has made an arrangement with Holland-America steamship line for a regular supply of cotton and other necessities for Dutch industries. Company undertakes to supply monthly 2000 tons of cotton, 1000 tons of lubricating oil, 100 tons of edible fats, 1000 tons of raw material for margarine production and 1200 tons of cottonseed oil.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of ten highest grade railroad, ten second grade railroad, ten public utility and ten industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Sat	Fri	Increase over Mo ago	Increase over Yr ago
10 Highest gr rails	93.39	*.12	.41	2.16
10 Second grade rails	90.22	*.05	.45	3.24
10 Public utility bds	95.97	*.08	.31	3.82
10 Industrial bonds	98.64	.01	.23	4.14
Combined average	94.40	*.06	.35	3.34

*Decrease.

AMERICAN WOOLEN EXPECTS TO GET BIG ARMY ORDER

Of an approximate total of $2,000,000 goods intended for the United States army, bids for which were opened in Philadelphia on Monday, American Woolen Company was the lowest bidder on more than 70 per cent, or approximately $1,425,000. In all probability it will be awarded that portion of the supplies.

American Woolen's order will embrace 177,300 blankets, 500,000 yards of suitings, 300,000 yards of overcoatings and 50,000 yards of shirting flannels. This will be one of the largest single army orders ever placed. It will go a long way, moreover, to fill any little gap created by the absence of foreign war orders, the last of which have apparently been placed on this side.

American Woolen is still running all of its big plants at full capacity. Its operating capacity for the past five months has been the highest on record, the large and small mills alike sharing in the unprecedented manufacturing activity.

The new goods season will probably not open until well into July, at least after the holidays. It is considered a foregone conclusion that prices will be the highest on record because dye and wool prices show no let-up.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 12)

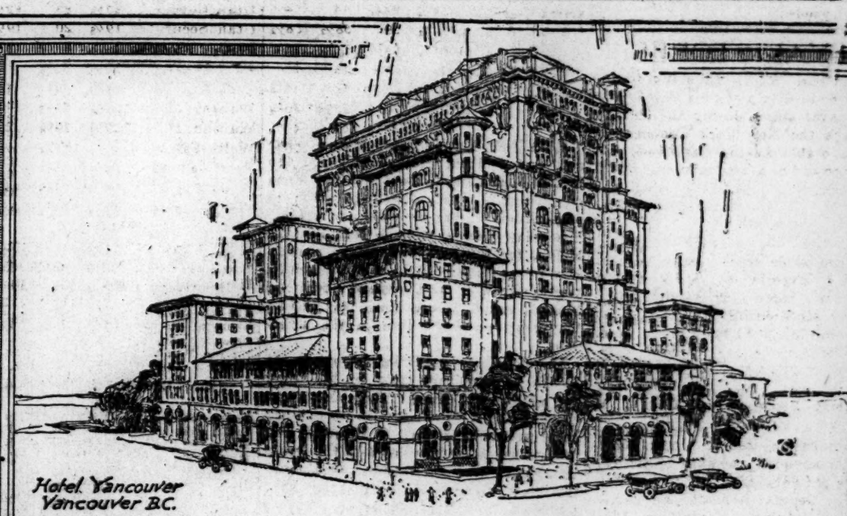
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Clauss of Clauss Bros.; U. S.
Butte—Charles H. Lew of Hennessey Bros.; Essex.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuehlo of H. C. Dovenmuehlo & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—J. M. Plaut of N. Plaut & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Havana—Francisco Turro of Turro & Co.; Essex.
Havana—G. W. Jiminez; U. S.
Havana—V. Perez; Essex.
Louisville—M. J. Streng of Streng Thalheimer & Co.; Lenox.
Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany Co.; Parker.
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb; U. S.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Louis—I. Mathes; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, N. Y.—Mr. Rogers of Dunn McCarthy & Co.; friends.
Montreal—H. Sauve; U. S.
St. Hyacinthe, Can.—J. H. Bernard; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)



Building the Canadian Nation

Thirty years ago Vancouver was a mere forest clearing. The Canadian Pacific Railway, by making it the terminal port on the Pacific Coast, has created a city of which Canada is justly proud.

ITS harbor (open all the year 'round) has room for the navies of the world and in normal times welcomes over twenty thousand merchant vessels yearly.

The Canadian Pacific's own service of steamers to the Orient, to Alaska, and to Seattle has necessitated construction of a fine new station and extensive docks, while a magnificent new hotel costing some $4,000,000, can accommodate 1,000 guests.

Chief centre and clearing house in British Columbia for the fishing and lumbering and mining industries, Vancouver has 200,000 h.p. electric power available with excellent openings for manufacturers.

The opening of the Panama Canal has made Vancouver the Western Gateway for the export of Canada's immense and ever-growing grain harvests.

With a delightful climate and progressive population, Vancouver has an assured residential future.

The banker or investor visiting Canada to study conditions by personal investigation should not omit Vancouver, the commercial metropolis, or Victoria, the political capital of British Columbia, a Province immensely rich in natural resources.

The Boston Office of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY is at 332 Washington Street

E. F. L. STURDEE, General Agent, Passenger Department

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF TOURNEY

Big Entry for Women's Play at Baltusrol Club Today—Mrs. Feitner Will Defend Her Title Against Field

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Entries for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which will start today on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, number exactly 101. The event promises to be more interesting than it has been for years, for the fact that the entry of Mrs. W. A. Gavin, who last week won the eastern championship at Essex County, Mass., and was runner-up for the national championship at Onwentsia, Ill., a year ago, has been received in addition to those of all the metropolitan stars who have been in the tournament in former years.

Mrs. Q. T. Feitner, who as Miss L. B. Hyde won last year, will defend her title. The entries, pairings and starting times for the qualifying round are as follows:

9:30 o'clock, Mrs. E. M. Wild, Cranford, and Miss Pauline Starrett, Baltusrol; 9:35, Miss A. B. Bradley, Morris County, and Mrs. F. M. Bacon, Jr., Baltusrol; 9:40, Mrs. Henry Wallace, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. F. A. Enos, Englewood; 9:45, Mrs. Marshall Geer, Baltusrol, and Mrs. Sidney Browne, Baltusrol; 9:50, Mrs. R. Neff, Montclair, and Miss Margaret Johnstone, Glen Ridge; 9:55, Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, and Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol.

10 o'clock, Mrs. William Gavin, Cherry Valley, and Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; 10:05, Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, and Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn; 10:10, Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Lakewood, and Mrs. C. N. Fowler, Suburban; 10:15, Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Knollwood, and Mrs. F. E. Donoboe, Montclair; 10:20, Miss Louise Krug, Englewood, and Miss K. Motley, Morris County; 10:45, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, and Miss Louise Witherbee, Westbrook; 10:30, Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, and Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl; 10:35, Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, and Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley; 10:40, Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, and Mrs. W. H. Cane, Hackensack; 10:45, Miss Elsa Pickhard, Englewood, and Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge; 10:50, Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore, and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock; 10:55, Mrs. W. F. Morgan, Baltusrol, and Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century.

11 o'clock, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, and Mrs. Frederic Prupyn, Baltusrol; 11, Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack; 11:10, Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, and Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy; 11:15, Mrs. C. J. L. Fraser, Baltusrol, and Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; 11:20, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, and Miss Constance Robertson, Knollwood; 11:25, Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau Country; 11:30, Mrs. Harry LaMontague, Piping Rock, and Mrs. Gertrude Pickard, Englewood; 11:35, Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, and Mrs. W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County; 11:40, Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Baltusrol, and Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood; 11:45, Mrs. James Noyes, Montclair, and Mrs. Lester Wallace, Glen Ridge; 11:50, Mrs. J. A. Burburg, Jr., Montclair, and Miss C. M. Mellon, Morristown; 11:55, Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola, and Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield.

12 o'clock, Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, and Mrs. R. E. Moody, Glen Ridge; 12:05, Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, and Mrs. M. P. Gardner, Hackensack; 12:10, Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, and Mrs. S. N. Wagner, Haworth; 12:15, Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, and Mrs. Waterhouse, Hackensack; 12:20, Miss Adeline Townsend, Knollwood, and Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood; 12:25, Mrs. Eugene Benjamin, Century, and Mrs. J. P. Meurer, Canoe Brook; 12:30, Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie, and Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview; 12:35, Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford; 12:40, Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood, and Mrs. C. M. Fair, Nassau; 12:45, Mrs. Henrietta Finchel, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. T. H. Hucknall, Forest Hills; 12:50, Mrs. B. J. Tim, Hollywood, and Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford; 12:55, Mrs. L. J. Grunbach, Hollywood, and Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood.

1:00 o'clock, Mrs. W. C. W. Auferman, Baltusrol, and Mrs. C. R. McMillen, Essex County; 1:05, Miss E. D. Shean, Knollwood, and Mrs. H. E. Manvel, Westfield; 1:10, Mrs. R. F. Decher, Baltusrol, and Miss M. A. Wolf, Norwood; 1:15, Mrs. E. Schmidt, Oakland, and Miss R. Seligman, Norwood; 1:20, Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, and Mrs. E. N. Loomis, Essex County, 1:25; Mrs. T. E. Stephens, Cranford, and Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol; 1:30, Mrs. Tell Schreiber, Baltusrol, and Miss Dolores Duncan, Siwanoy; 1:35, Mrs. W. V. Cullen, Canoe Brook; 1:40, Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack, and Mrs. W. H. Loftus, Montclair.

COHN RESIGNS AS TRACK COACH

WATERVILLE, Me.—H. W. Cohn of New York, former Olympic champion in the mile run, and athletic director and track coach at Colby College for the past three years, has resigned to accept, it is said, either the post of coach of the Irish-American A. C. of New York or supervisor of athletics at a western university. Cohn has merited much credit for his work at Colby, where he was largely responsible for the development of Howe, the sprinter; Royal, the former New England champion in the high hurdles; Wenz, the distance runner, and others. The Colby athletic authorities have not yet named a successor.

MIDDLE STATES PLAY JUNE 19

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The lawn tennis championships of the middle states will be played at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, beginning June 19. The present holders are K. H. Behr in men's singles, Behr and T. R. Pell in men's doubles and Miss Molla Bjurstedt in women's singles.

HARVARD GOLFERS NAME CANAN

L. H. Canan '17 of Altoona, Pa., has been named captain of the Harvard golf team for next year. Canan has been manager of the team for the past two seasons, and in addition has played as a regular member.

POUGHKEEPSIE OARSMEN START FINAL TRAINING

College Crews Will Get Last Days of Practice This Week for Big Regatta on Saturday

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Final practice for the college oarsmen here in training for the big intercollegiate regatta on Saturday will be held this week, and the finishing touches will begin today. In spite of the unfavorable conditions last week, the oarsmen worked hard and regularly twice a day, and with scarcely an exception they are in fine shape for the final hard grind.

Coach J. A. Ten Eyck of Syracuse is satisfied with his crews. Coaches Wright of Pennsylvania and Courtney of Cornell have started the first of a series of speed tests which signified that strenuous training was nearly finished, and Coach J. C. Rice of Columbia sent his men out Saturday afternoon for the last hard drill.

No further changes are expected in any of the varsity or junior eights. It has been practically settled that A. A. Cushing will retain his seat at No. 6 in the Cornell boat, and Coach Ten Eyck of Syracuse has decided that J. T. Port will have the bow position in his junior combination.

Coach Rice of Columbia has made no shifts in his varsity boating since the interchange of Captain Bratton and D. W. Levs at stroke and No. 6, immediately after the Childs cup race a month ago. The third defeat of the former Pennsylvania varsity by the erstwhile junior crew made certain that Captain Chickering and his crew will be permanently demoted and will enter the regatta as the junior combination. Pennsylvania's new varsity is boated as follows:

Bow, R. J. Breitunger; No. 2, S. G. Tilden; No. 3, F. Geis; No. 4, G. W. Pepper, Jr.; No. 5, M. J. Duryea; No. 6, C. C. Madeira; No. 7, A. Littleton; stroke, F. R. Drayton; coxswain, A. A. Weiricke.

C. E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, has given up his original intention to return to Ithaca and will remain at quarters until after the race. The famous coach will not endeavor to give direct coaching from his launch, but will leave that duty to John Hoyle, his assistant and boat builder, and will confine himself to visits to the boathouse twice a day. Because of the impending examinations of next week, Cornell and Pennsylvania oarsmen remained at quarters yesterday studying.

HARVARD CREWS WILL PRACTICE ON THAMES TODAY

RED TOP, Conn.—Coaches R. F. Herrick and William Haines will put the Harvard oarsmen through another week of strenuous work, starting today, in preparation for the annual Yale regatta. Yesterday was a day of rest for the eights, for the first and second varsity crews embarked in Coach Herrick's yacht Gypsey, and crossed over to Fisher's island, where lunch was served, the crews returning late in the afternoon.

The freshmen used the 70-foot yacht Needle to transport them to the other end of Fisher's island. They also spent the day there. J. F. Linder '19 left for home yesterday and C. B. Richards, Jr., '19, has taken his place at 3 on the freshman eight. Another change was made in this crew when F. B. Whitman '19 was sent to 6, and G. L. Batchelder, Jr., '19, came back to 2. The freshman eight is showing excellent form, and, although Linder's loss will be felt, he will not be permanently absent from the boat.

The first official time trial of the first varsity crew was made Saturday, when under ideal conditions with an ebb tide of about two hours and a following wind of 10 knots, four miles were covered in 19 minutes 43 seconds, which was better than the Yale time by over a minute. The second varsity paced crew A over the first two miles and the freshmen were waiting to give them a race over the last lap.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Cleveland	29	19	.604	.444
New York	24	20	.545	.477
Washington	25	21	.543	.500
Boston	24	22	.522	.561
Detroit	24	23	.511	.608
Chicago	21	23	.477	.633
St. Louis	20	26	.435	.404
Philadelphia	15	28	.349	.362

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston-St. Louis, postponed.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, Washington 0.
Detroit 4, New York 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

RESTA WINS 300-MILE AUTO RACE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dario Resta won the second annual 300-mile automobile derby at the Speedway here yesterday. Ralph DePalma was second, nearly a lap behind the leader. Resta's time was 3h. 2m. 31s., an average of 98.7 miles an hour.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Vernon 6, San Francisco 2
San Francisco 7, Vernon 4
Salt Lake 5, Los Angeles 2.
Los Angeles 4, Salt Lake 1.
Portland 6, Oakland 4.

SPEAKER LEADS THE AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTERS

Cobb and Jackson Tied—Daubert Leads National—Kauff Comes to the Front—Speaker Scores Most Runs

Tris Speaker is leading the American league batters and T. R. Cobb has climbed into a tie with Joseph Jackson for second place. Speaker is leading with .369 and Jackson and Cobb are tied at .327. Speaker also leads in runs scored, with 35, and in total bases, with 88. Cobb is one of four leading baserunners, Cobb, Schalk of Chicago, Walsh of Philadelphia, and Sisler of St. Louis having 12 each. Graney of Cleveland leads in home runs with 4. Detroit leads in team batting with .255.

The .300 hitters of the American league, counting only those who have played in half or more of their clubs' games, are:

Speaker, Cleveland, .369; Jackson, Chicago, .327; Cobb, Detroit, .327; Burns, Detroit, .321; Strunk, Philadelphia, .313; E. Johnson, St. Louis, .311; Hellman, Detroit, .311; Nunamaker, New York, .309; Milan, Washington, .304; Hoblitzel, Boston, .302; Smith, Cleveland, .300.

Daubert holds his lead and Schulte holds second place among the National league batters with Robertson and Zimmerman having passed Doyle. Kauff, the Federal league star, with a record of 16 stolen bases has tied Carey of Pittsburgh for the first time.

Williams, of Chicago, is still ahead for the home run hitters with seven and with Zimmerman is tied for the total bases lead with 91. New York leads in team hitting with .264. Groh, Cincinnati, is ahead in runs scored with 32. The National's .300 hitters are:

Daubert, Brooklyn, .355; Schulte, Chicago, .339; Robertson, New York, .336; Zimmerman, Chicago, .335; Doyle, New York, .327; Chase, Cincinnati, .321; Gonzales, St. Louis, .320; Hinchman, Pittsburgh, .319; Meyers, Brooklyn, .311; Wheat, Brooklyn, .310; Cravath, Philadelphia, .302; Burns, Philadelphia, .300.

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN	Won	Lost	P C
Fisher, New York	4	1	.800
Markle, New York	4	1	.800
Morton, Cleveland	10	3	.769
Coveleskie, Detroit	6	2	.750
Faber, Chicago	8	3	.727
Coumbe, Cleveland	5	2	.714
Coveleskie, C.	7	3	.700
Ruth, Boston	8	4	.667
Johnson, W.	10	5	.667
Myers, Philadelphia	7	4	.636
NATIONAL			
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	8	2	.800
Mamaux, Pittsburgh	8	2	.800
Benton, New York	4	1	.800
Alexander, Philadelphia	9	3	.750
Anderson, New York	6	2	.750
Hughes, Boston	5	2	.714
Mitchell, Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Vaughn, Chicago	8	4	.667
Tyler, Boston	4	2	.667
Rixey, Philadelphia	4	2	.667

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	Runs	NATIONAL	Runs
Speaker, Cleve.	39	Groh, Cin.	30
Graney, Cleve.	36	Williams, Chi.	30
Turner, Cleve.	31	Burns, N. Y.	29
Sisler, St. L.	30	Zimmerman, Chi.	29
Cobb, Det.	29	Flack, Chi.	28
Veach, Det.	28	Robertson, N. Y.	28
Shotton, St. L.	26	Doyle, N. Y.	25
Felsch, Chi.	26	Chase, Cin.	24
Foster, Wash.	26	Carey, Pitts.	24
Jackson, Chi.	25	Bascher, St. L.	24

TEN LEADING BASE STEALERS

	S.B.		S.B.
Sisler, St. L.	13	Carey, Pitts.	16
Cobb, Det.	12	Kauff, N. Y.	14
Walsh, Phila.	12	Betzel, St. L.	11
Milan, Wash.	12	Doyle, N. Y.	10
Judge, Wash.	10	Chase, Cin	9
Veach, Det.	10	Flack, Chi.	9
Schalk, Chi.	10	Barney, Pitts.	8
Turner, Cleve.	10	Niehoff, Phil.	8
Speaker, Cleve.	9	Herzog, Cin.	8
Magee, N. Y.	9	Daubert, Brook.	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES THIS WEEK

Monday—Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Cleveland, New York at Detroit, Washington at Chicago.
Tuesday—Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Cleveland, New York at Detroit, Washington at Chicago.
Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis, Washington at Chicago.
Thursday—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Detroit, New York at Cleveland, Washington at St. Louis.
Friday—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Detroit, New York at Cleveland, Washington at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Detroit, New York at Cleveland, Washington at St. Louis.
Sunday—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Detroit, New York at Cleveland, Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES THIS WEEK

Monday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Tuesday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Wednesday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Thursday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.
Friday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.
Saturday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn.
Sunday—St. Louis at Cincinnati.

SISLER CASE DISMISSED

CINCINNATI, O.—The complaint of the Pittsburgh National league baseball club against a decision of the national commission declaring Player George Sisler of the St. Louis American league club a free agent, previous to his signing with St. Louis, has been dismissed by the national baseball commission. The commission has further directed the removal of this player's name from the reservation list of the Pittsburgh club.

NEW GOLF COURSE INCORPORATION PAPERS FILED

Work Will Start on Oak Ridge Club at Once—Outlay of $100,000 to Be Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Papers of incorporation have been filed with the county clerk for the Oak Ridge Golf Club, which is to have an 18-hole course, and the membership of which will include many prominent New York business men. The club is to be located in White Plain road, midway between Scarsdale and Mt. Vernon. About 115 acres are included in the grounds.

The list of the incorporators includes Surrogate J. P. Cohalan, Representative J. J. Fitzgerald, Representative W. R. Oglesby, Judge J. M. Tierney, Justice E. B. Le Fetra, L. J. Tompkins, Asst. Dist. Atty. T. F. Smith and A. S. Oglesby, president of the First National Bank of Tuckahoe.

The club is to have 400 members, half of which are to have participating memberships at $1000 each. The other memberships are to be at $100 a year. Plans for the clubhouse have already been completed, and call for an outlay of $100,000. Half of that sum is to be used for the laying out of the golf course. A garage, caddie house and other buildings are included in the plans.

Work is to start immediately on the course and clubhouse. The course is reached by several trolley lines, and is five minutes from the Crestwood station of the Harlem railroad. It has been stated by A. S. Oglesby, acting as secretary, that the grounds have entirely been paid for and that the membership book shows more than 150 names.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Phillips Exeter academy won its annual eight-oared race with Groton school on the Nashua river Saturday.

The first round at match play in the June tournament was played on the Essex Fells Golf Club of New Jersey links Saturday.

H. E. Blazier won the spring championship at the Hydewood Golf Club of New Jersey by defeating W. P. Taylor 5 and 4 Saturday.

New York cricketers defeated the Philadelphia Cricket Club in the opening match on the pretty grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, N. Y., Saturday.

The Bethlehem Steel soccer team, already national champions, added to their record by winning the American challenge cup final from the Scottish-Americans of Newark, N. J., Saturday.

Owing to the defaults of G. M. Church and J. Wheelwright, C. A. Major reached the title round without playing in either his fourth or semi-final round in the Morristown Field Club tennis tourney Saturday.

For the third year in succession, Miss Marie Wagner won the final of the Amackassin Country Club of New York tennis tournament Saturday and earned permanent possession of the challenge trophy.

An 18-hole qualifying round for the Herbert Barber trophy was played Saturday over the links of the Englewood Country Club of New York. A. C. Hamilin was the winner of the net score with 95—23—72.

Twenty-two golfers took part in the open tournament of the Massachusetts Golf Association at the Brockton Country Club Saturday. F. J. Wright, Jr., of the Scarboro Golf Club won the best gross with 79.

Competing in the annual A. A. U meet of the Denver Athletic Club Saturday Paul Loughbridge, formerly of the Yale University track squad, broke the Rocky mountain record by throwing the 16-pound hammer 147ft. 8in.

By defeating D. Janowski, of Paris, in the sixth game at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York yesterday, F. J. Marshall, the United States champion, once more obtained a two-point lead over his opponent.

New York defeated Boston Saturday at the Essex County Club links by 11 to 10 in the deciding match for the Garrison cup. The New York women won six of the 15 singles and five of the six foursomes, which gave them possession of the trophy.

Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, N. J., amateur golf champion of New Jersey, won the Metropolitan Association title Saturday on the links of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., by defeating F. J. Herreshoff of Garden City, 3 and 1 in the final round of 36 holes.

HOFFMAN GIVES UP GAME

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Daniel Hoffman, formerly with the St. Louis Browns and Philadelphia Athletics, who has been playing with the Bridgeport club of the Eastern league this season, has announced his retirement from baseball. He is engaged in business here.

ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Easton 6, Paterson 1.
Easton 4, Paterson 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Scranton 8, Wilkesbarre 4.
Utica 5, Troy 2.
Albany 2, Elmira 0.

STATE SINGLES TENNIS TOURNEY STARTS TODAY

Championship Play on Longwood Cricket Club Courts—Entry List Smaller Than Usual—Stars Meet in First Round

Play in the first round of the Massachusetts singles lawn tennis championship tournament is scheduled to start this afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. This year's entry for the state event is much smaller than usual, and does not seem to have the quality that usually marks this tournament. However, some excellent matches are certain to be played before the title is won, and as the draw is very even, each round should bring out some fine tennis.

In the first round R. C. Seaver will meet W. E. Porter, Jr., and this match is certain to produce some fine playing, as will the match between G. C. Caner, the Harvard varsity star, and S. L. Beals. The second round will also have some close competition, with I. C. Wright, N. W. Niles, H. C. Johnson, R. C. Bray and others. Niles has been champion of the state five times, and many followers of the sport believe that his chances of again winning the title are good. The drawings for the first two rounds follow:

FIRST ROUND

S. L. Beals vs. G. C. Caner, G. G. Brown vs. L. F. Wallace, W. E. Porter, Jr., vs. R. C Seaver, R M. Currier vs. J. Cummings, H. Taylor vs. A. M. Merriam, J. Wheelwright vs. G. Sturgis, G. W. Wightman vs. W. F. Kimball, E. V. Page vs. F. Baird, G. T. Putnam vs. E. Sheafe, C. B. Wilbar vs. A. N. Reggio, L. H. Martin vs. J. Seabury, W. Rand, 3d, vs. T. A. Lightner, R. C. Rand vs. W. A. Bradford, J. W. Foster vs. F. Scudder.

SECOND ROUND

D. W. Leavitt vs. A. C. Butler, R. S. Blake vs. I. C. Wright, H. Bretz vs. T. B. Plimpton, S. Putnam vs. S. J. Goodridge; R. C. Bray vs. winner of Beals-Caner match, N. W. Niles vs. winner of Foster-Scudder match, H. Plimpton vs. H. C. Johnson, C. O. Wellington vs. M. Wendell, O. S. Pier vs. G. A. Lyons, I. R. Kent vs. A. W. Blakemore.

HARRISBURG TO TAKE TROY CLUB

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Several baseball magnates of this city have completed plans whereby they will take over the franchise of the Troy club of the New York State league. Play on the local grounds will begin this week. With the recent passing of the Pennsylvania State league, the town has been without a representative nine.

When the Federal league intruded upon the Internatoinal league territory last year, the Newark team was shifted to this city. It was supported well, but the attendances, while large, were not large enough to bring about a profit for a class AA team.

LANDERS WINS IN SCHOOLBOY MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sherman Landers and Frank Loomis, brother of the famous sprinter, won first and second place respectively in the fifteenth annual interscholastic track and field meet at the University of Chicago Saturday. Both boys are from the Oregon, Ill., high school. Urbana, Ill., high school won second place. Landers won 26 points, winning the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5s., the furlong in 22 2-5s. and the pole-vault with 12ft. He also took second place in both the high and the low hurdles and third place in the broad jump. Six hundred athletes took part in the meet.

NOTED PLAYERS AT ARDSLEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marie Wagner and other prominent women tennis players will take part in the invitation tennis tournament at the Ardsley club, Ardsley on the Hudson, beginning today. On the committee of arrangements are Mrs. H. S. Green, chairman; Mrs. C. C. Townsend, Mrs. L. du P. Irving, Miss E. M. Hewitt and Mrs. L. G. Morris.

BROOKLYN TEAM THE WINNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Celtics, four times winner of the championship of the New York State Soccer league, defeated the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn, runners-up in that competition by a score of 3 goals to 0, at Celtic park yesterday.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 2, Columbus 1.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 0.
St. Paul 7, Louisville 0.
Kansas City 4, Toledo 3.
Kansas City 3, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 7, Minneapolis 2.
Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 5, Nashville 2.
Mobile 8, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 7, Topeka 2.
Omaha 6, Topeka 6.
St. Joseph 4, Lincoln 2.
Des Moines 7, Wichita 2.
Denver 7, Sioux City 3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Beaumont 9, Dallas 0.
Houston 11, Waco 5.
San Antonio 4, Ft. Worth 3.
Shreveport 7, Galveston 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Rochester 6, Montreal 5.
Rochester 2, Montreal 2.

VOSHELL WINS WAY INTO FINAL AT WESTCHESTER

Defeats E. H. Whitney in Semi-Final Round — F. C. Baggs and Washburn Both Advance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—S. H. Voshell, Bronx county and eastern New York state champion, reached the final round in the singles of the invitation tennis tournament at the Country Club of Westchester courts yesterday by defeating E. H. Whitney, former Harvard star, two sets to one at 6—3, 4—6, 10—8. Whitney gained his place in the semi-final round by defeating W. M. Hall, former middle states champion, earlier in the day in straight sets at 6—1, 6—4.

Voshell was in good form, and it was only the condition of the turf that prevented him from winning more easily. The winner was especialy effective on his overhead play and scored may of his points on placements by this style of stroke. Voshell was erratic at times, but outside of losing the second set it did not do him a great deal of harm.

In the final set Whitney gained an early lead of 2—1, but Voshell overtook him and took the lead at five games to three. A game here would have given the Brooklyn man the match, but Whitney sent the set to deuce by winning the ninth and tenth games. For seven games more the men alternated on wins, Voshell taking the lead on the odd games only to have deuce called again on the even. Voshell then played brilliantly and broke through on the eighteenth game, which gave him the set and the match.

F. C. Baggs of the Borough Park Lawn Tennis Club came through to the semi-final round in the upper half by defeating Dr. William Rosenbaum two sets to one at 7—5, 3—6, 8—6. His victory matches him with W. M. Washburn. The Baggs-Washburn match will be played some time during the week, and the winner will meet Voshell next Saturday. The summaries:

Country Club of Westchester, men's invitation singles, third round—F. C. Baggs defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 7—5, 3—6, 8—6; E. H. Whitney defeated W. M. Hall, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-final round—S. H. Voshell defeated E. H Whitney, 6—3, 4—6, 10—8.

FINAL MATCH IN TITLE PLAY AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national singles lawn tennis champion, will defend her title in the challenge round of the women's national lawn tennis tournament today on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Her opponent will be Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York, a former national champion, who won her way through the tournament last week in an impressive manner.

Miss E. R. Sears of Boston, who with Mrs. G. W. Wightman won the doubles title last year, is paired this year with Miss Bjurstedt, as Mrs. Wightman is not competing. They will meet Miss Dorothy Disston of this city and Miss Susanne White of Baltimore in a semi-final round match today, and the winners will meet Mrs. Raymond and Miss Edna Wildey of Plainfield for the title in the final round.

One semi-final and the final match also remain to be played in the mixed doubles competition. Miss E. R. Sears and W. E. Davis of California play Miss Florence Sheldon of Montclair and F. B. Hague, the winners meeting Miss Florence Ballin of New York and W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, in the final.

THAMES RIVER TO HAVE BUOYS SET

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The course on the Thames river over which the Yale and Harvard crews will row in their annual regatta Friday, June 23, will be buoyed this week. A number of marks on shore which had served as guiding points for the course have been disturbed and the regatta committee has found it necessary to have the banks resurveyed. This work has been completed. The morning races will be over the lower river, from the drawbridge to the navy yard. The varsity eight race will be started near Bartlett's cove, on the west bank.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	24	16	.600	.511
New York	23	18	.561	.439
Philadelphia	23	19	.548	.556
Boston	20	22	.476	.500
Chicago	22	25	.468	.429
Cincinnati	22	25	.468	.429
Pittsburgh	20	23	.465	.500
St. Louis	21	27	.438	.490

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 1, Chicago 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

CLEVELAND SIGNS GUNKEL

URBANA, Ill.—The signing of Pitcher W. W. Gunkel and Capt. John Bradley, catcher of the University of Illinois team, by the Cleveland American league club has been announced. Bradley is said to be the best all-round player developed at Illinois in many years and Gunkel has a no-hit game to his credit this year.

MOVE STARTED FOR RETURN OF TENNIS TOURNEY

Leading Players Want All-Comers for Doubles Championship Instead of Sectional Contests of the Past Fifteen Years

A movement has been inaugurated by some of the leading lawn tennis players of the United States for a return of the all-comers tournament for the doubles championship in place of the sectional championship contests which have obtained for the past 15 years. When lawn tennis championships were instituted at Newport R. D. Sears and Dr. James Dwight of Boston played through not only a long doubles tournament, but in a singles event as well, and Sears won both for four years in succession.

In the annual tennis tournament held by the Longwood Cricket Club in mid-July, singles and doubles events are played the same week without causing the players a great amount of inconvenience and on many occasions one man has come through to the finals in each.

The satisfactory manner in which the West Side Club handled the national singles championship last fall, due to excellent executive work, and a wealth of court area gave many of the players an unusual amount of spare time, which led them to believe that they could have played in a championship doubles event with comparative ease. Again it is pointed out that many aspirants for the doubles title have to travel long distances, for those winning their section event are compelled to go from Boston, New York, Washington, Atlanta and San Francisco to Chicago for the finals. If they are successful in that latter event they have to follow with another long trip to New York or Newport for the challenge round.

Sectional championship in doubles have been found not to be representative affairs, for in a number of instances in recent years the winners in these events have come from other tennis localities, so that a Pacific coast pair may represent the East in playing the champions of the South, who may reside in the middle West.

It was only by concerted action that the national event was taken from Newport, but now that a breaking away from the old lines has taken place, it is believed that other improvements will follow, including a yearly shifting of this particular tournament. The method of holding the national golf championships on different links each year is regarded as ideal, and now that the leading tennis clubs of the United States are recognizing that they can only obtain a championship standing by furnishing players with plenty of courts and turf of superlative firmness and texture, it is hoped that the national association will not let the West Side Club monopolize the big event, as was done by Newport.

Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston all offer plenty of court area for combined singles and doubles championships, while other cities are fast approaching the standards which obtain in those cities, as well as at New York, Newport and Narragansett.

The finest tennis turf in the United States today is seen on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, just outside of Boston, and at the Merion Cricket Club at Merion, Pa.

It is admitted that the turf at West Side, while remarkable in that it gives firm and sure footing, is still in need of much tramping down and will not reach an ideal stage for several years to come. It is hoped, therefore, by many players outside the metropolitan district, that New York will not be allowed to keep the championship, but that next year another shift will be made either to Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago.

NEW ELIGIBILITY RULES GIVEN OUT

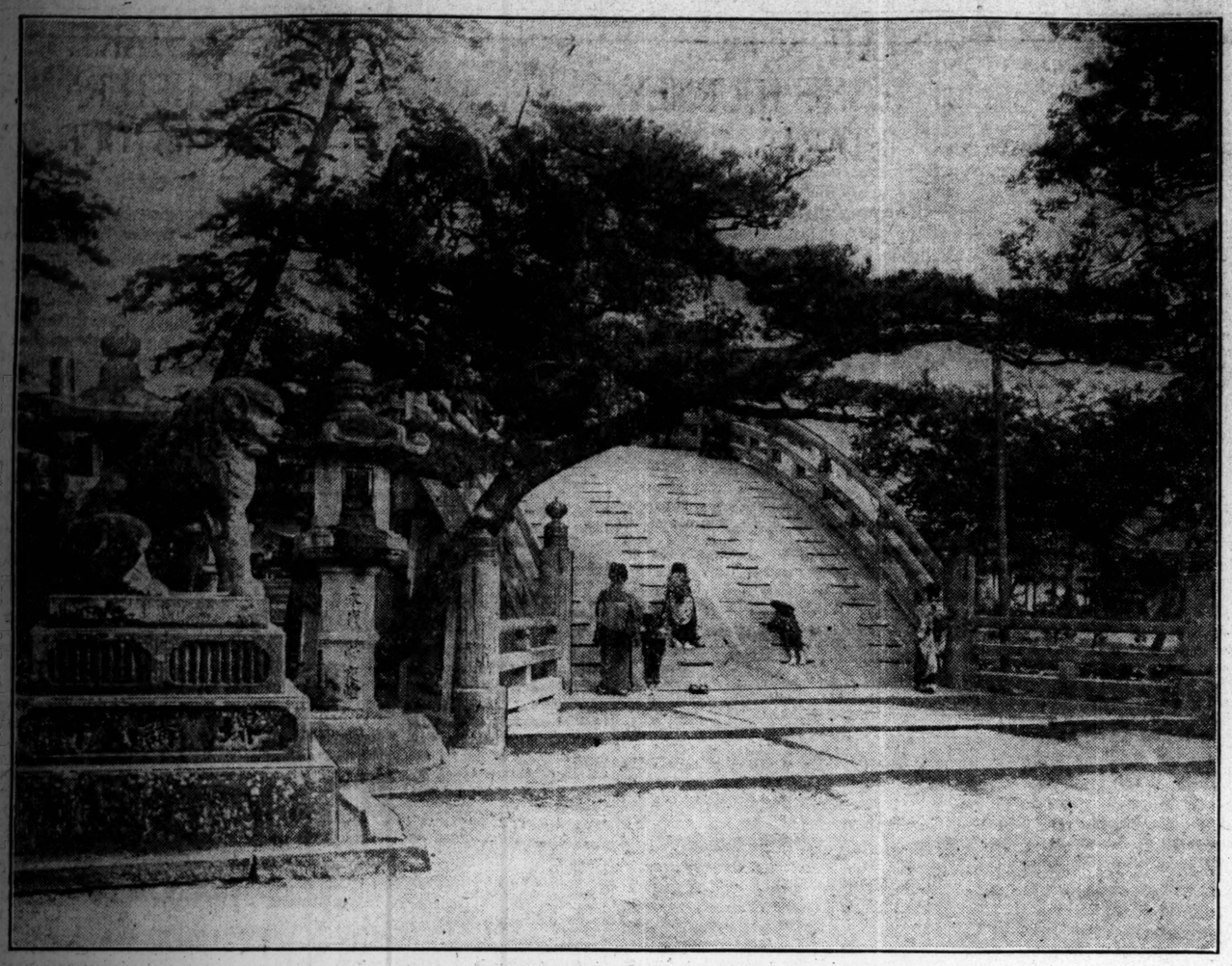
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The text of the new eligibility rules governing Yale, Harvard and Princeton athletics has been made public. Its preamble says that the agreement is entered into "with a view to keeping the idea and associations of professionalism out of college sports without the unreasonable hampering of them by the mere letter of rules." The agreement provides that no man "who has ever received any pecuniary reward or its equivalent by reason of his connection with athletics shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew.

HYDRA WINS INTERCLUB RACE

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Twelve yachts of the star class competed in an interclub race over the triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club on Manhasset bay yesterday afternoon. C. E. Hyde's Hydra won by nearly two minutes over George Corry's Little Dipper.

Braves Field
TODAY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY
CINCINNATI
GAMES CALLED AT 3:15
PITTSBURGH—Thursday, Friday, Saturday (A. M. and P. M.)
Seats on sale at Wm. Read & Sons, Inc., 304 Washington St.

THE HOME FORUM



Japanese Children

"The children of the streets and the children who play in the homes and gardens of the rich are equally the joy of the empire, the delight of the stranger in Japan, and the distraction of the amateur photographer," writes Eliza R. Scidmore of "Young Japan," in the National Geographical Magazine. "In their dresses of rainbow crape or blue cotton, they are the drollest, quaintest little images of their grandfathers, and the funny little caps and bibs of the babies make them strange travesties of solemn temple images."

"The little one of the family is never left behind when the mother or the family goes abroad. It sleeps and wakes as it rides around on mother's or elder sister's back. . . . It goes to the markets, the shops, and the temples, and holds its place securely while the mother draws water, sweeps, or washes, and then participates in games of marbles or hopscotch and turns pinwheels and even somersaults with elder brother.

"The boy or girl old enough to carry a baby on its back usually has one bound there. Several millions of the abundant population are to be classed as the 'two-storied' and yet the streets seem crowded with children. Sometimes the fat loblolly baby seems too nearly the size of the small brother or sister carrying it, and once I saw a man, trying to comfort one of these little mothers, mount the two on his back, and the three-story group walked away on two feet."

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The Song of the Highland River

Dew-fed am I
With drops from the sky,
Where the white cloud rests on the old gray hill;
Slowly I creep
Down the precipice steep, . . .
I steal 'neath the stone with a tremulous rill;
My low-trickling flow
You may hear, as I go
Down the sharp-furrowed brow of the old gray hill,
Or drink from my well,
Grass-grown where I dwell,
In the clear granite cell of the old gray hill.

In the hollow of the hill
With my waters I fill
The little black tarn where the thin mist floats;
The deep old moss
Slow-oozing I cross,
Where the lapwing cries with its long shrill notes;
Then fiercely I rush to the sharp granite edge,
And leap with a bound o'er the old gray ledge; . . .
Where the black crags frown,
I pour sheer down,
Into the caldron boiling and brown;
Whirling and eddying there I lie,
Where the old hawk wheels, and the blast howls by. . . .

—Professor Blackie.

Inside This Northern Summer's Fold

Inside this northern summer's fold
The fields are full of naked gold,
Broadcast from heaven on lands it loves;
The green veiled air is full of doves;
Soft leaves that sift the sunbeams let
Light on the small warm grasses wet
Fall in short broken kisses sweet,
And break again like waves that beat
Round the sun's feet.

—A. C. Swinburne.

The Boy and the Puppet Play

Wilhelm Meister is telling how, having gained access to the cupboard, he found not only the goodies he anticipated, but the puppets which he had seen play:

"I was quietly retreating with my plunder when some little chests, lying one over another, caught my attention—the more so as I noticed a wire, with hooks at the end of it, sticking through the joints of the lid in one of them. Full of eager hopes, I opened this singular package; and judge of my emotions when I found my glad world of heroes all sleeping within. I meant to pick out the topmost, and having examined them, to pull up those below. But in this attempt, the wires got very soon entangled, and I fell into a fright and flutter, more particularly as the cook just then began making some stir in the kitchen, which lay close by, so that I had nothing for it but to squeeze the whole together the best way I could, and to shut the chest, having stolen from it nothing but a little written book which happened to be lying above, and contained the whole drama of Goliath and David, which I had twice seen enacted by these puppets. With this booty I made good my retreat to the garret.

"Henceforth all my stolen hours of solitude were devoted to perusing the play, to learning it by heart, and picturing in thought how glorious it would be, could I but get the figures, to make them move along with it. In idea I myself became David and Goliath by turns. In every corner of the courtyard, of the stables, of the garden, under all kinds of circumstances, I labored to stamp the whole piece upon my mind; laid hold of all the characters and learned their speeches by heart, most commonly, however, taking up the parts of the chief personages, and allowing all the rest to move along with them—but as satellites—across my memory. Thus day and night the heroic words of David, wherewith he challenged the braggart giant Goliath of Gath kept their place in my thought. I often muttered them to myself while no one gave heed to me except my father, who frequently observing some such detached exclamation would in secret praise the excellent memory of his boy that had retained so much from only two relations. By this means, growing always bolder, I one evening repeated the entire piece before my mother whilst I was busied in fashioning some bits of wax into players. She observed it, questioned me hard, and I confessed." — Goethe (Carlyle's translation).

The Haunt of the Skylark

A green and silent spot amid the hills,
A small and silent dell! O'er stiller space
No singing skylark ever poised himself.
The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope,
Which hath a gay and gorgeous covering on,
All golden with the never bloomless furze
Which now blooms most profusely; but the dell,
Bathed by the mist, is fresh and delicate
As vernal corn field, or the unripe flax,
When, through its half-transparent stalks, at eve
The level sunshine glimmers with green light.

—Coleridge.

Fennimore Cooper's Indians

It was in 1883 that Victor Hugo said to James Grant Wilson that "excepting the authors of France," James Fennimore Cooper was "the greatest novelist of the century." "About the same time, at Cannes," Mr. Wilson says, "Sir Charles Augustus Murray, speaking of his then well known and popular story, 'The Prairie Bird,' and of his having spent a year in early life among the Pawnees, remarked: 'In an interview with me Fennimore Cooper said, 'You have had the advantage of me, for I was never among the Indians. All that I know of them is from reading and from hearing my father speak of them.'"

Natural History of the Breakfast Table

"When my cousin and I took our porridge of a morning," Robert Louis Stevenson says, "we had a device to enlighten the course of the meal. He ate his with sugar. . . . I took mine with milk, and explained it to be a country suffering gradual inundation. You can imagine us exchanging bulletins; how here was an island still unsubmerged; here a valley not yet covered; . . . what inventions were made; how his population lived in cabins, and traveled on stilts, and how mine were always in boats; how the interest grew furious as the last corner of ground was cut off on all sides, and grew smaller every moment, and how, in fine, the food was altogether of secondary importance . . . so long as we seasoned it with our dreams. But perhaps the most exciting moments I ever had over a meal was in the case of a calves' feet jelly. It was hardly possible not to believe—and you may be sure, so far from trying, I did all I could to favor the illusion—that some part of it was hollow and that sooner or later my spoon would lay open the secret tabernacles of the golden rock. There, might some miniature Red Beard await his hour; there might one find the treasures of the forty thieves; . . . and so I quarried on slowly, with bated breath, savoring the interest. Believe me, . . . though I preferred the taste when I took cream with it, I used often to go without because the cream dimmed the transparent fractures."

Beauty of Perfection

The more imperfection is excluded so much the more doth beauty abide in the work.—Albrecht Dürer.

A CONVENIENT PEACE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUMAN beings who consider themselves, or are considered by others to be good, are especially exposed to deception. The subtler forms of evil easily reach and rule them. Unless humanity is controlled by divinity its good becomes the plaything of evil. This is not at first perceived by those who are climbing the mountain of spiritual perception. Human good seems very attractive and even steadfast until it is subjected to the fire test of organized evil. Then it quickly passes through the stages of a molten mass and an aëriform gas until it disappears altogether into ethereal nothingness. Grosser human qualities seem to leave more of a residuum after the fire test, because they have more of matter in them and this matter has kinship with organized evil. Mrs. Eddy has explained the particular deception practiced by secret evil. Interpreting the fourth verse of chapter twelve of Revelation, wherein reference is made to the type of the dragon, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 563): "The serpentine form stands for subtlety, winding its way amidst all evil, but doing this in the name of good." This is the particular mesh of evil's weaving in which the good human uninstructed in divinity is caught and frequently held fast until even his little good is perverted into evil. Because the serpent swollen into the distortion of the dragon comes "in the name of good," it obtains a hearing with the merely humanly good. It does not address its subtler arguments so much to the frankly evil mortal, because that mortal is quite readily made prisoner by simple and grosser appeals to appetite. But the good human who is looking for good in the wrong place, in matter, in body, in human life, in material means of salvation or of healing, is as ready to be deceived by the counterfeit which comes "in the name of good" as the traditional countryman by the traditional gold brick.

In no way is the uninstructed good human more liable to be deceived than in the serpent's subtle way of suggesting a convenient peace. Divinity has its own concept of peace which is the opposite of the serpent's. Christendom, at least in its repetition of Jesus' words, has always set forth a peace which the world cannot comprehend. Therefore it is a simple trick for the serpent to offer the world the word "peace," but by clever sleight-of-hand to substitute a false concept for that of the Christ at the very moment when humanity reaches out to grasp the much-desired peace. He who knew more about peace than the would-be peacemakers of his time told his disciples, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." And again he comforted them with the assurance, "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." This Christ-like peace led Jesus through Gethsemane and Calvary to the resurrection; it led his disciples through multiplied trials, arduous missionary labors, and, with the exception of John, through violent deaths, to the putting away of the flesh. To seek peace "as the world giveth," is to miss the Christian peace which can only come through the renunciation of that which the serpent offers in the name of a convenient peace. That same John, whose supreme command of metaphysics and whose noble nature could not be made to hate, proved that he understood this renunciation and the need thereof. "And the world passeth away," he wrote in his First Epistle, "and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." Any concept of peace which falls short of this unworldly standard should receive no support from Christianity.

Many crimes have been committed in the name of peace and many good humans uninstructed in divinity have been used to usher in a false convenient peace through their very aversion to fighting the good fight of Spirit. We have all seen the bully taking unawares an opponent who is less ready with his fists, and when the surprised opponent has gained his footing and has turned the tide of battle, then the bully, we remember, cried "peace," and induced the benevolent bystanders to insist upon it. Actuated by the predatory instinct a coward will take his neighbor's goods by night and when he has carefully stored them away will cry "peace" and induce good humans unenlightened by true understanding to enforce it. There is no easier mark, to use the language of the street, than the good human who has a desire for a convenient peace based not upon his understanding of Christian peace, but upon his dread of having anyone disturb matter or "make a scene," as the saying is.

As a matter of fact, what the average person means by peace is ease in matter. This is the type of peace which the great Master surrendered when he laid down his belief of life in matter in order to enter upon life eternal. There is no Christian virtue in that which Jesus found himself called upon to discard and in so far as the demand for a convenient peace is based upon the supposition that man is material and his life physical, this demand is un-Christian. It is observable that the very quality in mortals which makes them willing to take the supposititious life of another makes them cry "peace" when their own supposititious lives are in danger. It is pitiful to see how in every world crisis the good humans, uninstructed in divinity, are used to demand peace when most convenient to organized evil. When after long preparation, continued through secret processes and underground passages, "spiritual wickedness in high places" has suddenly fallen upon its defenseless foes and momentarily stunned them into inaction, there are always to be found well-meaning persons who take this very moment to proclaim a convenient peace. It does not seem to occur to such persons to inquire which side would find such a peace convenient. As the great serpent of the tropics lying in wait on the limb of a tree argues peace to the fawn it has caught with a swirl of its relentless body, so does the demand for a convenient peace stifle the spirituality of an individual or a nation when it is induced by "the serpentine form" which does evil "in the name of good."

There has never been greater need than now for obeying the injunction of Jesus which is inscribed on every number of the Christian Science Sentinel, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." The particular enemy of this hour is sleep, the mesmeric condition induced by evil organizing itself to conquer and hold the world in its grasp. The ends of this foul purpose can be obtained even more readily by a convenient peace which operates as a cover for special secret activity than it can by open warfare. Therefore things are not always what they seem. It behooves the Christian warrior to grasp his sword of Truth even more firmly and to bind about him the armor against which sympathetic animal magnetism will beat in vain with its appeal for a convenient peace in the flesh.

Writers Who Visited Pioneer Canada

An amusing volume of reminiscence called "In the Days of the Canada Company," by Robina and Kathleen Lizars, says:

"From the time when Moore, going home after his short trial of life in Bermuda, took Canada on his way, there had been many lesser literary lights coming for a glimpse of Niagara, an attempt at tree felling standing in a tub the while, or the passage of a rapid. The little poet . . . then wrote of the massy woods and the store of inland waters:

"'Oh, Lady, there are miracles which man,
Caged in the bonds of Europe's pigmy plan,
Can scarcely dream of—which his eye must see
To know how beautiful this world can be.'

Lover, the novelist, song writer and miniature painter, came with his two daughters. He gave his famous Irish entertainments, but did not, like Max O'Rell and later followers from other countries, return with a small fortune. The remunerative part of his trip came in 'American Evenings,' which he gave in London, on his return to England. But he illustrated 'McGrath's Letters,' a work edited by an Adelaide clergyman, which gives us many lights on early Canada. One picture in the book brings us back to the shores of Huron. It is of an enormous she bear, standing five feet high when upright, a mild, peaceable, docile companion to her master, and as good a watch as any dog, for not a stir or sound could come at night near his tent but Miss Macawnse—the name to which she answered, meaning 'young bear'—gave a warning growl. One morning while camping on the lake shore Mr. McGrath took an ante-breakfast swim and found his companion had forestalled him with the meal; on his return to the tent every morsel of bread, sugar and biscuit had been devoured, and all the camp equipment was in the most glorious confusion. . . . In the picture etched by Samuel Lover, Esquire, R. H. A., Miss Macawnse shares the tent with her master and a pet deer."

Kingston, author of many boys' books, came out with his wife, and we read: "Their driving tour took them through the 'famous Huron Tract,' but they seemed to confine this part of their trip to the Guelph and Waterloo district. He gives a good account of the German and Dutch element in the latter, 'many of whom we saw wearing long beards and primitive looking dresses,' evidently the Amish of today. 'We met a group which from their antique appearance might have come out of some painting of Holbein's, an old Dutchman and his frau, driving in a little cart. A broad straw hat shaded his flat, rugged face, grizzled all round with a huge beard, which fell, or rather stuck down over his breast. The frau wore a close-quilted blue hood, which covered every hair in her head, and only showed a quaint wrinkled face with clear little eyes twinkling out of it.'"

"The Kingstons traveled in the fall and his pages abound with the gorgeousness of the coloring matter ever before his eyes. Charmed by the novelty of a Canadian autumn landscape, he seems to be forever sitting down on a log to cover paper with the most brilliant reds, pinks, yellows and purples of his color box. He took exception to the constant change of the seat of government, and proposed that, like a butcher on Lake Simcoe who had a floating stall which went from village to village on the shore, . . . there should be a steamer fitted up as a House of Parliament, to be taken from Toronto to Kingston or Montreal, and thereby save enormous expenditure."

Good Motives Essential

When shall we learn that what attaches people to us is the spirit we are of, and not the machinery we employ?—Matthew Arnold.

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Dorothy Wordsworth and Loch Lomond

It is always delightful, Dorothy Wordsworth says in her "Recollections of a Tour Made in Scotland," "to travel by a lake of clear waters, if you see nothing else but a very ordinary country." At first the scenery of Loch Lomond had proved disappointing to the travelers. "There was many a little plain or gently sloping hill covered with poor heath or broom without trees, where one would have liked to see a cottage in a bower of wood, with its patch of corn and potatoes, and a green field with a hedge to keep it warm. As we advanced," she goes on to say, "we perceived less of the coldness of poverty, the hills not having so large a space between them and the lake. The surface of the hills being in its natural state, is always beautiful; but where there is only a half cultivated and half peopled soil near the banks of a lake or river, the idea is forced upon one that they who do live there have not much of cheerful enjoyment.

"But soon we came to just such a place as we had wanted to see. The road was close to the water, and a hill, bare, rocky, or with scattered copses rose above it. A deep shade hung over the road, where some little boys were at play; we expected a dwelling-house of sort sort; and when we came nearer, saw three or four thatched huts under the trees, and at the same moment felt that it was a paradise. We had before seen the lake only as one wide plain of water; but here the portion of it which we saw was bounded by a high and steep, heathy and woody island opposite, which did not appear like an island, but the main shore, and framed out a little oblong lake apparently not so broad as Rydale-water, with one small island covered with trees, resembling some of the most beautiful of the holms of Windermere, and only a narrow river's breadth from the shore. This was a place where we should have liked to have lived, and the only one we had seen near Loch Lomond. How delightful to have a little shed concealed under the branches of the fairy island! the cottages and the island might have been made for the pleasure of each other. It was but like a natural garden, the distance was so small; nay, one could not have forgiven any one living there, not compelled to daily labor, if he did not connect it with his dwelling by some feeling of domestic attachment, like what he has for the orchard where his children play. I thought, what a place for William! he might row himself over with twenty strokes of the oars, escaping from the business of the house, and as safe from intruders, with his boat anchored beside him, as if he had locked himself up in the strong tower of a castle. We were unwilling to leave this sweet spot; but it was so simple, and therefore so rememberable, that it seemed almost as if we could have carried it away with us. It was nothing more than a small lake inclosed by trees at the ends and by the wayside, and opposite by the island, a steep bank on which the purple heath was seen under low oak coppice-wood, a group of houses overshadowed by trees, and a bending road."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916

EDITORIALS

Hughes and Fairbanks

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, having first resigned as an associate justice of the United States supreme court, accepted promptly the Republican nomination for the presidency in a letter that strangely anticipated the conditions under which Theodore Roosevelt intimated he might be moved to withdraw his tentative declination of the Progressive nomination for the same office. Read in the light of the Hughes acceptance, the Roosevelt declination, if made absolute, as we believe the country hopes, in the interest of concord, it shall be, cannot lack for reason and full justification. "The attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day," unknown to Colonel Roosevelt at the time his letter was dispatched to the waiting convention in the Chicago Auditorium, as a matter of fact was already being set forth with such clearness and earnestness and vigor as must have later challenged the admiration of the hesitating man on Sagamore Hill. It would be difficult to discover wherein the citizen, just self-divested of judicial robes and released by the President from the rigor of judicial etiquette, failed to express, and with all the fullness and firmness the occasion called for, concurrence with the highest ideals in politics and statesmanship, national and international, political and humanitarian, voiced in these latter days by any man, or set down as doctrine by any administration or political party.

The personal record of Charles Evans Hughes, in private and in public station, as Governor of a great state and as a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the republic, it must be assumed, we think, meets the most exacting requirements of the Progressive party. The platform upon which he has decided to stand is one adopted almost in duplicate by the Progressive party. The letter in which he has accepted the Republican nomination, in addition to repetition of sentiments that have become familiar to the American people through the utterances of Woodrow Wilson, as well as through the utterances of Theodore Roosevelt, contains in addition what amounts to a pledge that no "brave words" from his pen or tongue shall "be stripped of their force by indecision"; that if elected and supported in his policies he will stand for "an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete," and that "will not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance." He could not reasonably be asked by the Progressives or by Colonel Roosevelt to go farther than he does in meeting their views as to preparedness.

The Republican nominee, in writing closely to the text of the Republican platform, could scarcely have penned his declarations with greater regard for the doctrines held and enunciated by the Progressives and their leader. He is with both in criticizing the President's foreign policy; in pronouncing the diplomatic course followed by the administration as one "subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements"; in saying that in such a course the United States has "presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of inaptitude"; in denouncing the Mexican policy as being "lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties." He is with both in holding that the nation may take freely to preparedness without incurring danger from militarism; that "we must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency." He is with them in standing for "a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff"; in holding that our preparation must be industrial as well as military; in advocating measures which will enable the country to meet tests "that are to come after the war"; in favoring the conservation of the just interests of labor; in opposing "unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices," and in strengthening "the foundations of honest business." Like them, he is against the throttling of American enterprise at home or abroad. "Rather promote it," he says, "and take pride in honorable achievements." He is with them in a desire to solve the serious problems of transportation of interstate and foreign commerce, and he is as one with them in upholding the civil service laws.

Why, in such circumstances, there should be any further division in the Republican party, or prospect of division, it would be hard to say. There will remain, of course, an unsatisfied element among the Progressives who, in summing up the case, will be unable to see why the two platforms should have been so pleasantly coordinated in Chicago except with the purpose of meeting certain personal exigencies. These discontented ones will see the "Old Guard" newly and safely intrenched, and will go on nursing their grievances, while the body of the party lately so bent upon subordinating men to measures will in all probability fall into line to the music of the old band.

But when all is said, the ticket nominated by the Republicans is an exceptionally strong one. It will be greatly popularized in the middle West by the confidence that is felt among influential people throughout that region in Charles Warren Fairbanks. The platform, no matter how patterned, is a tremendous advance upon the machine-made Republican party declarations of other years. Republican unity appears to be waiting only upon a fitting opportunity for the graceful return of the mass of Progressives to the fold.

In short, the outlook is incomparably brighter for Hughes and Fairbanks in 1916 than it was for Taft and Sherman in 1912.

The Aland Islands Question

THE feeling which has been aroused in Sweden over the fortification, by Russia, of the Aland islands, is another indication of what may be done by judicious propaganda. The Aland islands question is one of those issues, as between Russia and Sweden, which contains within itself all the threads of all the difficulties which have subsisted between the two countries for so long. Touch this question, and you immediately begin to agitate many other questions, and before matters have gone very far "the Russian peril" has assumed, in the eyes of many Swedes, a very full measure of verisimilitude.

The Aland islands, of course, belong to Russia. They practically command the entrance to the gulf of Bothnia, and, to a large extent, that of the gulf of Finland. It is because of the former fact that Sweden, quite naturally, objects to their being fortified by Russia, and it is because of the latter fact that Russia, equally naturally, is determined that they shall not be fortified by any other power. Now, as far back as 1908, as was pointed out in a recent Stockholm dispatch to this paper, Russia, in view of the possibility of a German descent on the islands, made overtures to Sweden to abrogate the Aland island treaty of 1856 and allow Russia to fortify the islands. Sweden, however, strongly opposed the scheme, and was supported at that time by Great Britain and France. Russia had agreed, after the Crimean war, that she would not fortify the islands; had signed a treaty to that effect, and the reasons against her fortifying them, it was insisted, were just as urgent in 1908 as in 1856.

So the matter rested until the outbreak of the present war. A German descent on the islands was then immediately increased from a possibility to something like an extreme probability, and, in view of the fact that the islands were Russian territory, the position became an intolerable one. Russia accordingly notified Sweden that she intended to fortify the islands, and immediately proceeded to do so. She, however, explained that the fortification was only an emergency expedient and that, indeed, the fortifications were of only a temporary character. The Activist element in Sweden has, however, fastened on the question and made it the central point in the vigorous propaganda it has been carrying on from the first, but specially lately, to bring about the participation of Sweden in the war on the side of the central powers. Sweden, as a whole, earnestly desires to maintain her neutrality, and, as the consequences of being involved in the present struggle are more clearly seen, this desire steadily increases in intensity. The Activist group, it is true, includes several men of high standing and intelligence, but it is at least open to question whether the most promising opportunity for the accomplishment of its purpose is not past. If the Activists could not achieve success twelve months ago, it is unlikely that they will achieve success today.

Making Dyestuffs Under Protection

CONSULAR reports to the department of commerce in Washington indicate that, in order to retain as much of their former business in dyestuffs as they formerly had in other lands, the largest producing companies in Germany, a group of seven, have come to even closer terms than existed before the war. A variety of causes have brought about agreement unattainable hitherto, not the least of which is such legislation in other countries as will either altogether prohibit purchase of German-made goods or will compel the German producer to clamber over high protective tariff walls when he and his goods arrive where entry is permitted but not encouraged.

Competition is not wholly done away with under the new plan, as reported. But there is a pooling of interests, a sharing of common knowledge, a unity of exporting campaign, and a definitely agreed upon basis of profit taking, according to standards of equity previously agreed upon. The industry is to unite to break down such opposition as it can, and to maintain, so far as it may, the national rank as a dye-producing center, with by-products of incalculable value to the military arm of government.

Evidence, taken by committees of Congress that are responsible for tariff schedules and industrial welfare, has differed substantially on the necessity of a high-protective tariff to enable the manufacturer of dyes in the United States to get and keep the industry going. The weight of opinion seems to have been that something must be done, if after the war the German producer is to have any rival in the markets of the United States. Now his product is cut off, and the American manufacturer has an opportunity which he has been taking advantage of. To retain what he has gained, and to extend his activities, if possible, he has asked Congress for an increase in tariff tax on the dye bases and their derivatives; and latest reports from Washington indicate that he will get what he wants from the Democratic administration, even though, on the general theory involved, the party leaders are by no means favorable to the native producer seeking increased duties. Germany's power to compete in this field has been so exceptional, in its vigor and endurance, that the ways and means committee feels justified in making an exception, so that the new industry which has been coming into being on a somewhat extensive scale since the war began, may get a footing. One factor in favor of this plan now that did not exist formerly is the favor of the textile interests of the United States. On several occasions in the past they have cast their great power against any duty that would prevent them from getting German supplies of dyes. They do not feel so now.

Sobriety in United States Navy

SOME days ago we commented on the unfortunate fact that certain officers of the army and navy of the United States were asserting a right of criticism of their superiors, pointing out that this assertion, however commendable from the standpoint of free speech, was destructive of institutional esprit de corps, because contrary to the highest standards of the soldier's calling and in defiance of the expressed orders of the commander-in-chief. Nor is this a time, when the government is beset behind and before with critics and enemies, to add to the confusion, high feeling and weighty administrative burdens of the men who supervise the army and navy work, and shape national policy as advisers of the President.

A case in point is the controversy in which were lately engaged the secretary of the navy and a rear-admiral. The prohibition order of Secretary Daniels has been steadily opposed by Rear-Admiral Fiske. He has recently made public the grounds of his original complaint. Why, it is difficult to say, because many of his prophecies have been proved to be without basis, and much of his pessimism has been made of no effect by the flight of time. The facts are with the secretary and not with the rear-admiral. The morale and intelligence of the men of the fleets have been raised even higher than they were. Both morals and physical well-being have been gainers by the prohibitory order, and it is easier now to enlist helpful support for the educational features which Secretary Daniels has added to the daily opportunities of the enlisted men.

Moreover, with the opening of the war, foreign navies, under the strain of actual or possible combat, were at once given a temperance status which has enabled them to undergo and triumph through experiences that otherwise might have been disturbing to morale and preventive of success. The sober sailor, it has been found, can do things in time of action that intemperate men cannot do, and the naval officials of Europe know it. The simplest way of inducing sobriety is by ridding the ships of liquors; and this Secretary Daniels did, with the penalty of scorn, caricature, and misrepresentation that followed. He never retreated under fire, even though some of it came from his rear and from insubordinate subordinates. Since the war opened and Europe began to find out how much better men and machines could be used in modern war if the men were clear of vision and steady of purpose, little has been said sneeringly about "grape juice" for the American navy, and the temperance policy it symbolized.

Jutland

JUTLAND, or, as the Danes call it, Jylland, which recent events have brought into such prominence, is well described as the continental portion of the kingdom of Denmark. Fifty years ago, before the famous seven days' war, which ultimately resulted in the loss of Schleswig-Holstein to Germany, the whole peninsula belonged to Denmark; but since then the southern portion has been German territory. The Cimbric peninsula of the ancient geographers, Jutland extends northward from Lübeck on one shore, and from the mouth of the Elbe on the other, for a distance of some 270 miles, ultimately tapering off to the promontory of the Skaw, which reaches out toward Sweden, between the Skagerrak and the Cattegat.

Strictly speaking, of course, the northern portion of the peninsula is an island, unless the bridge thrown across the Liim fiord at Aalborg can be accounted a true connecting link. At Aalborg the fiord is narrow enough, but before it reaches the old cathedral city of northern Denmark, with its busy port and markets, the Liim fiord passes through many phases. From the point where the sweeping line of sand dunes is broken through by the North sea at Thyboron, the fiord, as it spreads itself east, widens out into great lagoons, laps the shores of many islands, little and big, and creeps round many peninsulas. It narrows into a channel at Glyngore, then widens out into a great lake stretching fifty miles north and south, narrows again at Lögstör, widens once more beyond, and so on to Aalborg, and, through a narrow channel, some thirty miles to the steel-blue waters of the Cattegat. Thus is the waterway complete between sea and sea. It is of little value, however, as a through passage for shipping. In many places it is less than twelve feet deep, and, on the western side, the seaward banks of the lagoons are frequently broken away, and what channels there are through them are constantly shifting. The western coast of Jutland has but little that is hospitable to offer. Low and sandy and windswept, shallow waters are the rule everywhere, and the mists spoken of in the accounts of the recent great naval battle fought off its coasts are familiar enough to the dwellers on the hungry land which looks up on to the North sea, as the Romans might have put it.

The history of Jutland is, of course, the history of Denmark. It, no doubt, supplied its quota to the hordes of Northmen which, from 800 A. D. onwards, caused the name of the Dane to be a terror throughout northern Europe for nearly seven centuries. There were Jutlanders, no doubt, amongst the men who built the wicker bridge across the Liffey at Dublin, and called the place Dubhlin, or Blackpool, and amongst those who caused Fingal to be called the country of Fionn Gall or the White Strangers. There would be Jutlanders, too, amongst the Danes around Canute, and so on through the greatness and obscurity of Danish history.

Jutland, however, has an economic history which is all its own. In ancient times the land was well wooded, but for centuries, until just fifty years ago, the interior of the country consisted of barren drift sand, which grew nothing but heather. In 1866, however, a patriotic body, called the Heath Association, took the matter in hand. Assisted by annual contributions from the state, the members of this organization entered upon the great task of reclaiming the heath lands. It was no easy matter, but they have so far succeeded that, during the last fifty years, the population has increased in this district more than in any other part of the Danish kingdom. The activities of the association are legion, planting trees, making irrigation canals, exploring for, extracting and transporting loam, giving advice, and laying out model works for imitation. In addition to the work of the association, the state also makes grants directly to owners who are willing to place their plantations under state supervision, for the sale of plants at half price to the poorer peasantry, for making protective or sheltering plantations, and for free transport of marl or loam. As an example of what can be accomplished by persistence and patient effort, the Jutland of today would be difficult to surpass. Recent events have, it is true, thrust another importance upon it; but for its own sake and for what it has accomplished it is worthy of much more than a passing notice.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the most noticeable features about the less frequented stations on London's vast underground railway system is their extraordinary quietness between trains. This is being specially emphasized, today, in St. James' Park station. A pair of wood pigeons have definitely decided that the station is a fit and proper place in which to set up housekeeping. A nest has been built, and as the last racket of the departing train ceases in the tunnel, a soft, familiar cooing takes possession. It causes the waiting passenger, very often, to perform the most prodigious feats of excursion, and momentarily to leave London many leagues behind.

AMONGST the great army of commentators on Shakespeare, to whose labors recent events have once again directed notice, it is not customary to include John Wesley. It is, however, a matter of record that amongst the papers of the great reformer was found a fully annotated copy of Shakespeare's works. It came to an untimely end, however, for his executors regarded the work as, to say the least of it, unedifying, and it was promptly burned. John Wesley, of course, like many other great men, was remarkable for his versatility. Not only did his collected works include grammars of the English, French, German, Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, but he also published "The Christian Library," a collection of some fifty good books, at popular prices.

ZONING of cities as advocated by city planners, municipal housekeeping as urged by sociologists, and community gatherings in schoolhouses as fostered by educators, all seem to point to the rise of a neighborhood unit in town management. Wherever there exists a group of residents that knows the land speculator cannot break it up, that demands a level pavement to walk on, and that spends its Monday nights talking Shakespeare and its Thursday nights singing Haydn, there the opportunity for the ward manipulator to do his work must be slight.

THE bookseller and the book publisher are now called upon to settle an ethical question never before raised so insistently. Put concretely the issue is this: Must publishers hereafter make known to booksellers which of their books are "authors' books" and which publishers'? Let it be added that an "author's book" is one published wholly or largely at the author's expense. The publisher does not stake much or any of his capital on the venture—a fact which, according to the critical bookseller, presupposes that he will not be so much concerned with the success of the book as if he had indorsed it to the extent of investing in its production. As the technical journals of the book trade are pointing out, the "problem certainly is a nice one," and, since authors' leagues are now flourishing, why not let them figure in the controversy which is scheduled to go on for some time?

MANY may think that the remnant of Choctaws and Creeks in Texas, for whom better farming land is desired, ought to go a step or two further in acquiring the technique of civilized life, and become independent both of the government and of one another. The United States commissioner of Indian affairs is reported to have said that they retain scarcely anything traditional but their speech, and that they even speak some English. Were thoroughgoing comparisons made, it might be found that the community in question is, on the whole, no more tribal and clannish than the industrial and social groups of model civilization.

How to head off the effect of a shortage of hides, was a subject of study at the American Leather Chemists' recent annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. Satisfied with profits lately derived from new devices for tanning leather, the chemists wish to do some protective inventing for the public. From a viewpoint at right angles with their former one, they are considering ways, not to lower costs, but to hold down prices. Their scheme to keep the footing of the public secure is to put into the soles of everybody's shoes an oil that will make them more durable than hitherto.

HARVARD'S dissatisfaction with the English written by her undergraduates persists; and the faculty's committee on the correct use of English, after a year of disciplinary correction of offenders, 235 in number, is planning to be even more strict and paternal in its attitude next year. Indeed, a pamphlet, advisory in form and specific in its details, is to be prepared which will be impressed upon all students of the college in 1917-18, so that none of them may not know just what the institution stands for, now and hereafter, as a center of culture, culture first defined in terms of ability to write one's own language. In other words, the days are passing at Harvard when men can turn in "themes" or examination papers that betray the illiteracy of their homes or the shallow character of their preparatory school courses in English composition.

LESS than usual has been heard this year about the improved kinds of Fourth of July celebration that have gained favor in the United States. Mayor Mitchel of New York announces plans to make that city's celebration as impressive and extensive as possible, and his action includes addition of his committee of 1000 on national defense to the Independence day committee that served last year. While it is said the observance is to be strictly "safe and sane," marked emphasis on that phrase will be wise to offset the words impressive and extensive, when interpreted by a regiment of national defense enthusiasts. It would be a pity to undo the good work of years with regard to the holiday, and in a city whose example is largely followed throughout the country.